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FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

[SIXPENCE. WITH SUPPLEMENT GRATIS.]

THE ABANDONED BILLS.



HE close of the Session has set in with "its usual severity." It is a period fatal to all the mass of Legislation left immature, and which in that state is overtaken by the epidemic that consigns them to the Limbo lying between one Session and another. On Monday evening, Lord John Russell played the Ministerial Herod to some half-score of Legislative innocents, with

a coolness that proves the massacre of bills about this time to have become an ordinary custom.

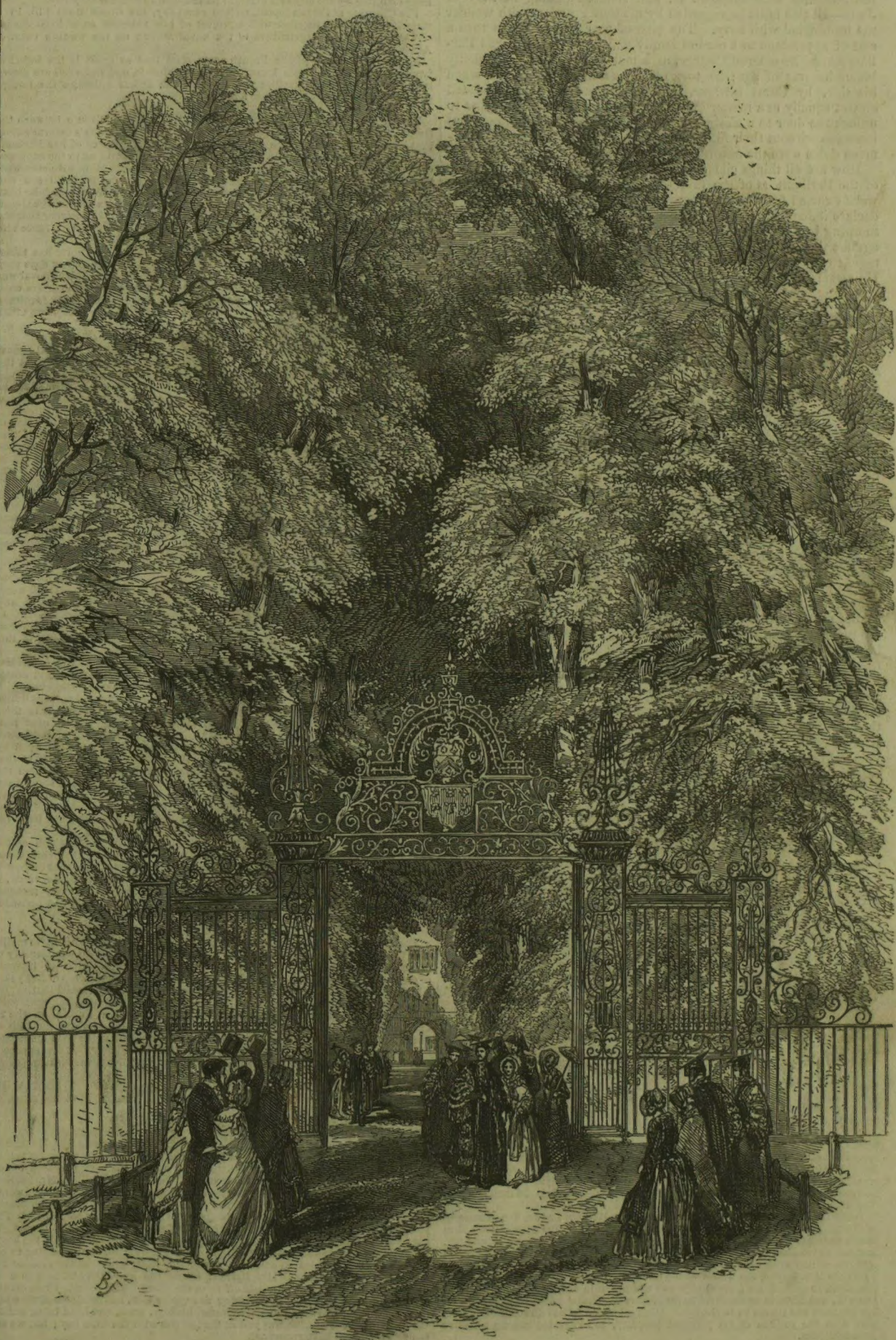
On Thursday, the one great measure of the Session was also abandoned; at the day sitting of the House the Premier withdrew the Health of Towns Bill; the length of the act, the intricacy of the measure, the time of year, and the approaching end of the Parliament itself, are the causes of the failure. But it begins to be impossible to pass any measure at all. All action is paralysed by the pressure of private business, technical forms, and interminable debate. Bills

to pass, must belong to two specific classes; they must either be questions that concentrate the political feelings of the whole nation, when they absorb all attention and force their way through by their own magnitude, like the Reform Bill, and the Repeal of the Corn-Laws; or they must come in the shape of private acts, which with the aid of agents and attorneys are pushed on with even a mischievous celerity, and in inconvenient number. All others that have not yet excited a mass of popular opinion in their favour, and cannot, from their nature, be carried by private influence, are overborne and thrust aside, till the "advanced period of the Session" falls upon them, and they wither and fade like leaves in autumn; then some sunny July evening, the Prime Minister comes down, and shakes them at once and finally to the earth, to the unspeakable relief of all honourable members; but, if the measures are needed, not to the public advantage. Parliament is technically summoned for "the dispatch of public business;" if the phrase means the most summary mode of doing it, the end is accomplished, for "divers urgent affairs" are annually knocked on the head and put out of the way, with singular readiness and regularity.

Many measures of secondary, but still of great importance, are thus lost: one of the remedies required for Ireland—the releasing the land from a few links of that net-work of legal obstruction to improvements which have grown up through many years of confused and inexplicable tenures—must remain unapplied; the Encumbered Estates Bill is given up; it was not understood out of doors, and was disliked by a class of men who have great influence in the House—the legal profession, and possibly by some of the landowners, who were threatened, it is said, with an inconvenient calling in of mortgages; so, in deference to dislikes and suspicions, the measure is strangled. So has it been with the Prisons Bill; the Parliamentary Electors Bill; a greater measure than either—the Railway Act—had expired before. Nor is the list yet complete; there will be a further weeding out as August approaches; the hot weather, the Monday sittings, the imprisonment and hard labour in Committee Rooms, and the debates prolonged till daybreak, begin about this time to make the members fierce and slightly rabid when business is spoken of; you may know them as they go down Whitehall by their pale, jaded look, and the dignity of despair with which they walk towards their Inferno, like tormented spirits let out on parole; they contrast singularly with the crowd of railway witnesses fresh from the country, in the ruddiest and most insulting state of health, great breadth of shoulders, equal to any quantity of sight-seeing, and wearing an unmistakable air of determination to make the most of opportunity, and the agent who pays the bill. The meeting of such a constituent with such a representative is a sight to see; if you are lucky enough to catch both in their highest development, they are what the French call "types" of two states of being; one is all indifference and ease, the other toil-worn and anxious; one is a mere atom of the great weight, the bulk of society; the other is a portion of the machine which that weight moves, and keeps in such continual motion, that there is danger of its breaking down under the work demanded of it.

The simple fact is, that the business of Parliament has so increased, that, with the utmost strain on its powers, the Legislature is not equal to its task. Within the last forty years every branch of commerce and enterprise has been developed to an extraordinary degree; our Indian Empire has widened in territory and population; the Colonies, increasing in commerce and importance,

claim more attention than a Colonial Office, with a staff of clerks and a system of little more than routine, can secure to them. Foreign Affairs were always a prominent feature of the debates, and the tendency to censure a Government at home in its policy abroad has by no means diminished. Ireland, the third part of the kingdom, is bringing on us an appalling retribution for ages of neglect



THE ROYAL VISIT TO CAMBRIDGE.—SKETCH IN THE GARDENS OF TRINITY COLLEGE.—(SEE PAGE 20.)

of its social condition, and will occupy more time and thought with every coming year. Scotland is more settled, and has happily been left, for the most part, to the civil and religious liberty we found established at the Union: it sends little more business to Parliament than its quota of railway bills. When we thus survey the whole surface of our Empire, and merely think of the questions that crowd from every quarter for decision, the mind sinks in contemplating them as it does when looking at the Alps, or the ocean—it is brought in contact with infinity and the illimitable. In one branch of business alone—the construction of railways—we are doing more in a year than the Romans attempted in centuries; the system of communication which sufficed for the wants of the world during thousands of years, is passing away; and all the complicated rights of property which have grown up through ages of civilisation have to be adjusted to our modern requirements. Not an acre of land can be taken without the consent of Parliament; that consent makes inquiry necessary, for the settlement of the most intricate claims. The railway business of late years would, in each session, have alone fully occupied the time of Parliament. But to this is added all the Imperial Legislation which time, change, and growing opinion, make necessary: the Parliament is the Court of Appeal against all abuses of power, the place of complaint for all grievances, real or imagined. From the death of a neglected pauper in a Union to the deposition of a Viceroy—every case is brought there, debated, explained, voted on; not a despatch arrives from the most distant part of the world, on which the Minister is not questioned as to what has been done, or what he means to do. The days have passed when the Council Chamber was the sole centre of knowledge, and the masses, being in ignorance, had no check on their rulers. Now, the people know as soon—frequently know sooner and more correctly—the events of the time; they have their "Intelligencers" abroad, in every colony and capital; the Ambassadors of the Press represent a degree of political power and information—and, we may add, social wealth—of which the world till within this century had no example; the people can say of all nations—

We have our eyes upon them, and their deeds
Come to us on the wind.

How this reacts on the Legislature we see exemplified daily. The duties of the ruler are becoming more arduous every year. In the age of Walpole it was mere play in comparison: the memoirs of the time show it. A stirring party debate or two between the rival sections of the Aristocracy, in a House that was almost as independent of its constituents as the hereditary Chamber; a few measures soon disposed of, and sessions closing in May or June—all this must be regarded by modern Premiers with wonder not unmingled with envy. The post of representative was then a sort of appendage to a man of family and wealth: he entered Parliament as he entered College, as a matter of course—frequently before he was of age; he took office as a matter of course, when his side, by Court intrigue, got uppermost; and he succeeded almost equally as a matter of course. If the Aristocracy chose to unlock the door to a clever plebeian, he got in—as a retainer; but intrusion without their aid was difficult. Profligate wars and enormous debts were the natural consequences of this state of things.

How are all things changed? The wigged and ruffled members of the Parliaments of the first Georges would stand aghast at the work exacted from their successors of the reign of Victoria, and declare it degrading to a gentleman. To sit from eleven in the morning in a close crowded room, deafened by counsel talking against time, with a fee-inspired zeal, of the inconceivable advantages to the human race of the Little Pedlington Branch of some Universal Grand Junction Line; to be made dizzy with traffic tables and scales of gradients till the cry of the "Speaker at prayers!" summons him at four o'clock to the House, there to abide till the day sinks into night, and the night brightens into day again; and this not, as of old, on one or two occasions during a session, but every day almost as regularly as it comes. That is labour indeed. Add to this the attention required to the "local interests" of his county or borough, and it will be seen that the easy times of Legislators are gone: they must work, and that severely, for attendance on committees is compulsory, and few men dare encounter the ridicule that fell on Smith O'Brien, "Kept in," like a bad boy, for not doing his task. The change that has come over things is beginning to tell: men of fortune are less eager to get into Parliament: it costs much money; it entails severe labour; and the social rank is not thought so highly of as formerly. Every era brings forth the men best able to do it service: the business of Parliament will more and more fall into the hands of business men: politics will cease to be a mere excitement for nobles and their connections: it will follow the way that the pursuit of war has gone before it: war was the occupation and delight—a higher kind of hunting—of the feudal barons: science and a changed world made it a separate profession: the soldier must be a soldier and nothing else. So, when states reach the point England has attained, the work of Governing can no longer be done by amateurs, like those who thought it a good diversion from the gaming-table or the drawing-room. The same cause will, at some as yet distant day, modify the whole system of Legislation: Parliament will have to divide itself, each part, like a polype, preserving an independent life. At present the rush of business chokes the channel it must pass through. Something must be left undone. Knowing this it would be better not to attempt so much—to provide such a harvest of measures in January to be mowed down and cast out in the dog-days.

NAVAL AND MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GOVERNORSHIP OF GREENWICH HOSPITAL.—The Governorship of this Institution, vacant by the demise of the Hon. Sir Robert Stopford, has, it is understood, been conferred on Vice-Admiral Sir Charles Adam, Senior Sea Lord of the Admiralty. It is thought that the vacant seat at the Admiralty Board, which the appointment will of course create, will be given to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, now Commander-in-Chief in the Mediterranean. The salary of the Governor is £1500 per annum, with half-pay, house, stores, &c.

THE LASH.—The *Guernsey Star* states that a soldier of the 46th Regiment, a few days ago, received fifty lashes at Fort George, but the offence is not mentioned.

THE 31st FOOT.—This gallant and distinguished regiment, which took so considerable a share in the victories of the Sutlej, will, it is understood, shortly be presented with new colours, with commemorative of the latter insignia thereon. The regiment is at present at Walmer.

ARRIVAL OF THE NEW FRENCH AMBASSADOR.—His Excellency the Duc de Broglie, the new French Ambassador, accompanied by the Comte and Comtesse de Jarnac, has arrived in England, and commenced his duties.

ANOTHER NEW COMET.—M. Mauvais discovered, at Paris, on Sunday night, about eleven o'clock, a new telescopic comet, between the constellation Cepheus and the Lesser Bear. It is composed of a nucleus tolerably distinct, surrounded by a nebulosity, extending on one side like a tail. The position of this comet was, on July 4, 1847, at 13h. 35m. 50s., average time; right ascension, 22h. 8m. 13s.; northern declension, 80 deg. 26m.

TOM THUMB'S MARRIAGE.—Tom Thumb is now in Boston, United States, where he is making a good deal of money. The *Boston Transcript* says:—"If report speak true, General Tom Thumb has meditated much upon the common lot of humanity, and, following other illustrious examples, has 'wooed a little maid,' who has agreed to 'wed, wed, wed,' and in a short time they are to be married. She is in her sixteenth year, weighs 19lb., and is 30 inches high. The united weight of the couple is 50lb."

THE LATE MR. BAYNE, OF MILE-END.—The late William Bayne, Esq., formerly of Cornhill, but late of New Grove, Mile-end, who died on the 11th of June, has left in personality £200,000. He executed his will in 1846, with three codicils, and has bequeathed to his daughter, Mrs. Hargreaves, £500 a year, in addition to £20,000 settled upon her; to Miss Browning, the sister of his late wife, £200 a year; to Mrs. Bayne, the widow of his late son, £250 a year; and £1000 South Sea Stock to each of his (seven) nephews and nieces in England, as described in the will, and £300 to be remitted to Sir Robert B. Clarke and distributed among his nephews and nieces in Barbadoes. His real estate has been directed to be sold, and, with the residue of his personal property, to be divided amongst his five grandchildren.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

The chief topic of interest noticed this week in the Paris papers seems to have been the approaching trial in the Court of Peers of M. Pellaprat, M. Teste, and General Cubières. A strong sensation was excited in Paris on Tuesday by the disappearance of M. Pellaprat, but his friends say he will return in time for the trial. General Cubières has declared that he neither offered nor gave any money to M. Teste, but he simply admits that he entertained merely for an instant the design of corrupting the Minister, in consequence of some conversation with M. Pellaprat, who, besides, took all the shares to himself.

The *Moniteur de l'Armée* announces that Lieut.-General Bedeau, Commander-in-Chief of the province of Constantine, is appointed Governor-General *ad interim* of Algeria, and that Lieut.-General de Bar, commandant of the division of Algiers, is appointed to the command of the 12th military division at Nantes, in place of Lieut.-General Mangin.

The weather in Paris is delightful. The cutting of rye was general in the neighbourhood of the capital, and the produce immense; facts which no doubt contributed to the improved condition of the Money Market. The *Echo Agricole* states that the accounts from all the departments continued to represent the prospect of the harvest under the most favourable colours. The price of grain, accordingly, declined in most of the provincial markets.

A very splendid *fête champêtre* was given, on Monday evening, in the Park of Vincennes, and in the Château, by the Duke and Duchess of Montpensier. Nothing could exceed the splendour of this entertainment. Millions of lamps, of all colours, were suspended in festoons and arches on the trees; military trophies were tastefully displayed; brilliant fireworks were exhibited; and the scene was kept for a considerable interval illuminated with Bengal lights.

In addition to the apartments of the Château, temporary *salles* were erected in the Court-yard for the accommodation of the guests. With the exception of the King and Queen of the French, most of the members of the Royal Family were present. Queen Christina, and her husband, the Duc de Rianzares, General Narvaez, and a considerable number of other Spaniards were there. The Marquis and Marchioness of Normanby, Lord and Lady William Hervey, the Barons and Baronesses James and Nathaniel Rothschild, Count d'Appony, and several other members of the *corps diplomatique*, with about 2000 other persons, the *élite* of the Parisian world, were congregated on the occasion.

The Paris papers contain some interesting news from Algeria. The *Moniteur Algérien*, of the 30th ult., publishes an account of the last operations of the column under the orders of General Bédéau, from which it appears that on the 20th about 250 men of the tribe of the Ouled-Aidounes fell upon a small portion of the 19th and 31st regiments of light infantry, and a severe contest ensued, which ended in the defeat of the Kabyles, who had twenty men killed and a great number wounded. The loss of the French was rather severe. Three officers were killed and several non-commissioned officers and privates were killed or wounded. The Kabyles made another attack on the 21st, in which they were defeated with considerable loss to themselves and none to the French. On the 22nd, Colonel de Barral pursued the fugitives, and, surrounding them in the ravines, killed 27 and wounded a great number. This affair was followed by the submission of several tribes, who had shown a hostile disposition.

The *Echo d'Oran* confirms the account of the defeat of the troops of the Emperor of Morocco by Abd-el-Kader. According to the account in this journal, the camp of the troops of Morocco consisted of 2600 men, who were nearly all killed by the Kabyle tribes as they fled from the Emir. The tents, arms, baggage, &c., fell into the hands of Abd-el-Kader, who, it is said, cut off the head of the commander, El Hamar.

In the Chamber of Deputies, on Monday, the bill for raising a loan of 25 millions of francs by the City of Paris was passed by an immense majority.

The Chamber of Peers adopted, on the same day, the Greek Loan Bill, by a majority of 82 to 25, together with a project of law granting an additional sum of 155,000*fr.* for the expenditure of the naval station on the western coast of Africa.

Accounts from some of the French ports state that so great is the influx of foreign corn that the people know not where to stow it, and sacks full are placed in furnished rooms in Marseilles and Lyons. The *Débats* estimates the foreign grain in Marseilles at 450,000 tons!

SPAIN.

The public mind is still much excited at Madrid by the dispute between the Queen and the Infant Don Francisco. It is said that her Majesty's determination that he should quit the Palace was taken at the express instance of her Minister.

The most absurd rumours have been circulated at Madrid as to the supposed crime of Don Francisco. In addition to his supposed connection with secret societies, he is actually accused of endeavouring to dethrone his own son and daughter-in-law, to put an end to the present Spanish dynasty (of which he himself is the next heir), and to place the son of Donna Maria da Gloria, the Queen of Portugal, upon the united thrones of Spain and Portugal, in order that the Peninsula may be strong enough to resist the ambitious views of France and England.

The departure of Don Francisco and his daughter from the Palace has taken place. They went first to the Retiro, and it was expected that in a few days they would depart for the waters of Cestona or for San Sebastian. The removal was effected in a truly contemptuous manner. A number of common porters were openly employed in carrying away on their backs and in their arms the furniture of Don Francisco, who was himself fairly turned out of doors by virtue of an order from the Captain General of Madrid.

PORTUGAL.

It is to be hoped that the disastrous and insensate civil war in Portugal is now at an end. We have accounts from Oporto to the 30th of June, stating that the Junta had surrendered, and that the city had been occupied by the Spanish troops, under the direction of General Concha. A skirmish, however, took place at Villa Nova, to the south of that city, on Sunday, the 27th ult., between the Queen's forces and the insurgents, when above fifty on either side were killed.

The Duke of Terceira has been released from prison, and named Governor of Oporto. The spirit of the Queen's servants may be judged by the fact, that several, on being released, got into a house in the Rua das Hortas, and fired upon the troops of the Junta, which had just surrendered. It appears that the Junta, when it surrendered, had only one day's ammunition left, and its treasury was equally exhausted.

Our advices from Lisbon are to the 28th ult., when all was tranquil in that city.

Some 12,000 or more of the soldiers confined in the Tower of St. Julian had been liberated upon their volunteering into the Queen's service. Most of the officers detained on board our ships, belonging to Sa Da Bandeira's force, had been liberated on parole.

CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

Cape papers have reached us to the 9th of May. There had been no movement of importance on the frontier since the previous accounts. There were, however, constant affrays between the settlers and the Kaffirs, without any decisive success on either side, and daily thefts and recaptures of cattle.

Sir Andreas Stockenström had resumed the command of the Burgher force, and it is mentioned, with expressions of satisfaction, that the health of this officer has lately improved.

Sir Henry Pottinger remained at Fort Peddie, where he had had an interview with the Lieutenant-Governor, whose extreme activity excited general admiration.

The frontier was still infested by small parties of the enemy, and persons living in the infested districts appear to be in considerable jeopardy every hour of their existence. Kaffir spoors had been seen proceeding into the colony near Niemand's Kraal. Some Kaffirs had also been perceived in the kloofs of the Lower Bushman's river, and one man of a party in pursuit of them was fired upon by the enemy, the ball passing through his jacket. Some cattle was missing in that vicinity. Between seventy and eighty head had been driven off from the neighbourhood of Waterloo Bay by a party of about twenty Kaffirs, in spite of the efforts of the civilians and military to recapture them. One of the herdsmen was wounded by a ball in the shoulder by the Kaffirs.

The news of the Charter of Government granted to New Zealand had been received with much interest throughout the colony.

From Mossel Bay intelligence had been received of an event which cast a gloom over the inhabitants of Graham's Town. It appears that Dr. Syme, a son of Mr. Syme of that place, on his arrival at Mossel Bay, went in a boat to view a small rocky islet in the locality, accompanied by the master of the vessel, a young friend, and a boy, the weather being fine, and the sea perfectly tranquil at the time. Nothing further was known of the party, but that all had perished, the body of Dr. Syme alone being found on the beach.

THE WEST INDIES AND MEXICO.

The *Medway* arrived at Southampton on Thursday, with the West India mails. The West India crops generally are very good, and are expected considerably to exceed those of the last year. Indeed, it is currently reported that an increase of one-third may reasonably be expected in the islands over the crop of last year; while in British Guiana and Jamaica it will even considerably exceed that.

The news from Mexico is scanty. It was reported at Vera Cruz that General Scott was at Puebla on the 2d June, and it was expected he would enter the city of Mexico about the 16th of June, no resistance being anticipated. Santa Anna had made good his escape to the city of Mexico, and formally resigned the Presidency. It was expected that either General Herrera or Don Angel Irujo would fill the vacant honourable post.

Trade was completely at a stand still in the city of Mexico. Guerilla bands had committed great havoc between Vera Cruz and Mexico, in consequence of which all travelling was suspended.

NARROW ESCAPE FROM DROWNING.—On Monday, the day being fine, Mr. Henry Bartlett went with his two sons, aged twelve and eight years, for a row off Teignmouth, and there anchored to fish. At low water, the boys prepared to sail home, and after standing in shore they tacked, but the wind falling, Mr. Bartlett left the helm to unsprout the sail. The lads were on the starboard "windward" side, and there being a "lop" on the boat lurching to windward, which caused Mr. Bartlett to slip. The boat instantly filled, and turned bottom up. The younger boy, Thomas Henry, was washed out, Mr. Bartlett and Silvanus clung to the gunwale, and climbed on the keel; she rolled over, and they got into the boat; immediately she rolled over again, and both fell out; Silvanus clinging to his father's neck. Both sank and rose under the boat, when the lad grasped the floating stern sheets, and Mr. Bartlett seized the gunwale, and held on until picked up by a gig, which put off from the shore. The little boy had drifted some distance in shore, having nothing to support him, and was picked up when only a portion of his coat was above water, his legs, arms, and head being under. On reaching the shore, life was just at the last ebb with the little boy; but we are happy to state all have recovered.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—MONDAY.

The House sat for about an hour, and the business was almost exclusively of a routine character. The Corn, &c., Importation Bill was read a third time and passed, as were some private bills.

Lord Brougham intimated his intention to bring the subject of bribery at elections before the House, and lectured their Lordships *à propos* of the forthcoming general election.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—MONDAY.

THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—The House met at noon, and disposed of several clauses of the Health of Towns Bill.

THE WELLINGTON STATUE.—Lord G. BENTINCK gave notice that, on the motion for going into Committee of Supply, he should move an address praying her Majesty not to revoke, without the consent of the majority of the subscribers to the Wellington Testimonial, the grant which her Majesty in 1833, under the advice of her responsible advisers, was graciously pleased to make, and personally to notify the same to the Duke of Rutland, of allowing the triumphal arch in the Green Park as a site for the testimonial of the military achievements of Field Marshal the Duke of Wellington.

THE BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE.—Some conversation took place respecting morning sittings, and an allusion was made to the unsuccessful attempt made by Lord G. Bentinck on the previous Friday to count out the House. Lord J. RUSSELL, in reference to this matter, said that what had been done by the noble Lord in endeavouring to count out the House, and thus to prevent proceeding with the Health of Towns Bill, was a proceeding of which he knew no precedent, still less on the part of a member of the House who considered himself to be the leader of a great party, and to represent the opinions of others. (Hear, hear.) He did not think it was becoming the position of the noble Lord to act in that kind of manner, to which he (Lord J. Russell) would not apply any epithet. All he would say was, that the Government would exercise that vigilance which should secure the business of the House being proceeded with.

THE LATE EXPEDITION TO CANTON.—At three the House adjourned till four o'clock. At the latter hour, Mr. BAILLIE put some questions upon the subject of the late expedition to Canton, in answer to which, Lord J. RUSSELL said this expedition had not been undertaken in consequence of any specific instructions issued by Government. Various cases of outrage had been reported to the Governor; and he had proceeded, upon his own sense of what was necessary, to procure, by forcible means, redress for those evils. The Governor had no specific power; but, generally speaking, if any outrage was committed upon her Majesty's subjects, the Governors of colonies would take upon themselves to act immediately, without reference to instructions.

INTENTIONS OF THE GOVERNMENT IN REGARD TO PUBLIC BUSINESS.—Lord J. RUSSELL announced his intention with respect to the bills on the table. The Encumbered Estates (Ireland) Bill was, in his opinion, a very important one, but he was told that it would effect the foreclosure of mortgages to the extent of several millions, and therefore at the present period of the session he did not think it ought to be pressed. That bill, then, it was his intention to withdraw. The Prisons Bill would also occupy so much time that he would not go on with it; and he would likewise withdraw the Parliamentary Electors Bill. The Custody of Offenders Bill, the Polling at Elections Bill, the Navigation Bill, and the Post-office Bill, would all, he said, be proceeded with.

THE AFFAIRS OF PORTUGAL.

On the order of the day to go into Committee of Supply, Mr. B. OSBORNE submitted a resolution on the subject of Portuguese affairs, declaring that the Government having interfered, they were bound to see that the Portuguese people were secured in the exercise of their just rights and legitimate freedom. The hon. member said his chief reason for making his motion was to afford the Foreign Secretary an opportunity for delivering himself of that speech which he was prevented, by the accident of a count-out on a former evening, from presenting to the House. The hon. member having gone over the same ground as that traversed by him when this question was before under discussion, criticised the composition of the present Portuguese Ministry, which, he said, was composed of men in whom the Portuguese people could not have faith, and denounced the whole course of our interference as mischievous, uncalled for, and hostile to liberty. He charged Lord Palmerston with having allowed himself to be made the dupe of Costa Cabral, and with having suffered himself to be birdlimed by Louis Philippe.

Lord PALMERSTON defended the policy pursued by the Government towards Portugal, and insisted that it had produced beneficial effects. He confirmed the news of the surrender of the Oporto Junta, and adduced this fact as a proof of the beneficial character of an interference. "It is only this day (said Lord Palmerston) that we have received information that the Junta have agreed to the terms proposed. (Hear.) Wishing to make a figure in contemporary history, I suppose, they were waiting to know what the Parliament of England might do, and, having learned the event, they became satisfied—(laughter)—and peace is now restored in Portugal. (Hear, hear.)" Lord Palmerston proceeded to argue that the results desired by the friends of constitutional liberty would arise from the surrender of the Junta. "Now that this event has happened, the other arrangements which were contingent upon it will take place. I will take upon myself to say that they will take place. The amnesty has been already published. It is full, complete, and applicable to all those who have been in arms against the Government. The revocation of the decrees will take place; and, now that the civil war is over, the elections, which could not take place while it was raging, will be held, and the Cortes will be assembled." Lord Palmerston repelled the charge that the Ministers were actuated by base, dishonourable, unconstitutional, and un-English feelings? "The reverse of these sentiments are those which have guided her Majesty's Government; and, when we are told of some influence—I do not know what—by which we have been induced to swerve from our proper path of duty, I can only say that the men who suspect us of acting a part so unbecoming of the stations we hold, must alter their own feelings very much before they are fit to hold similar situations. (Loud Ministerial cheers.) I say that our course has been straightforward and consistent. We found Portugal a prey to civil war, and to all the calamities which attend it. And, looking at her as an ancient ally, and as a country with which we had important relations, we felt it to be our duty to put an end to a state of things which was bringing desolation and famine on Portugal, and, at the same time, to secure constitutional guarantees for the liberty of the people, and to prevent the effusion of blood. (Hear, hear.) We succeeded in our object—we put an end to bloodshed, and we removed the conflicting parties from the field of battle to the legitimate arena of Parliament. (Cheers.) By our interference, we secured to the Portuguese nation the means, through the constitutional and political institutions of the country, of stating their grievances in Parliament, and, if necessary, of obtaining in a legitimate manner, and even, I may say, of extorting redress from the Crown. (Hear.) That is the object—that is the limit of our intention."

After a debate very similar to that which recently took place, Mr. B. OSBORNE, by the advice of Lord G. Bentinck, withdrew his proposition.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—Mr. HUME moved for a select committee to inquire into the charges against the Rajah of Sattara, now an exile in Benares, and the grounds for his degradation and exile. The hon. member went minutely through the whole case of the Rajah, and insisted that he had never had a fair trial, and that he was, in justice, entitled to one before some tribunal. The hon. member's speech occupied nearly three hours.—Mr. HENLEY moved the adjournment of the debate, which was agreed to.

Some other business was then disposed of, and the House adjourned at about two o'clock in the morning.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—TUESDAY.

The House met to-day, but only sat for about twenty minutes for the reception of petitions, and then adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—TUESDAY.

HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.—The morning sitting was chiefly occupied with this bill in Committee, but little progress was made with it.

SPANISH BONDS.

When the House re-assembled at five o'clock,

Lord G. BENTINCK moved an Address to the Crown, praying her Majesty to take steps to secure, for the British holders of unpaid Spanish Bonds, redress from the Government of Spain. He said that there were at present upwards of 70 millions invested in Spanish Bonds, upon which no interest was paid, and analysed the state of the revenues of Spain, in order to show that she was capable of paying her debts. "Her revenue had been rising for several years, and amounted in 1846 to £12,266,353, there being a balance of income over expenditure of £422,581, besides an amount of £991,000 appropriated to a sinking fund. She had found herself able to treat her creditors at home with great liberality, but to her foreign creditors she only paid about £200,000 in the shape of interest. The revenues of Spain were greatly wasted. £435,000 a year was spent upon the Spanish Court: more by £140,000 a year than was spent upon the Court of the Queen of England. Upon the finance department of Spain was spent £3,527,751; on her Ministry of Grace and Justice, £1,187,883; on her Ministry of Foreign Affairs, £1,021,132; on her Home Department, £1,226,104; and on her War Department, £3,223,340. Spain, therefore, was by no means a bankrupt debtor. The expenditure of the nation amounted in all to £11,843,771, and she had a large surplus to appropriate." Lord George Bentinck then argued that Spain, by means of her own resources and those derived from the colonies, was in a position to enable her to liquidate her just debts, and her not doing so at once established, according to all jurists, a *casus belli* between Spain and this country. He, therefore, contended that the Government was justified in taking active steps to secure the payment of the interest to the bondholders, if they could not secure to them the payment of the principal. All that was required to secure this justice to the bondholders was that Lord Palmerston should threaten to send the British fleet in the Tagus to take possession of Cuba and Porto Rico until the debt was paid. Such a threat was quite in accordance with the policy which England had always pursued with respect to transactions of this nature, which they were in the habit of always enforcing.

Lord PALMERSTON fully admitted that England would be justified by the law of nations in enforcing her claims, but, at the same time, he doubted the policy of so doing. The noble Lord spoke very unequivocally of the conduct of Spain towards the bondholders. "No doubt a vast number of the persons interested in these transactions are persons of contracted fortunes, who have invested the small savings of an industrious life, or the remains, perhaps, of a dilapidated property. Some have invested, no doubt, on speculation, tempted by the interest promised, but a great many men, I really believe, were actuated by a generous impulse, and, seeing a country struggling for freedom, generously came forward and contributed to the loan. And, further, I will say that this undoubtedly adds to the baseness of the Governments which have received them. (Loud cries of 'Hear, hear.') I cannot retract those expressions, for there is not one of the Governments which stand indebted to British subjects which should not have paid off at least a portion of their debts."

Lord Palmerston concluded his speech by an emphatic warning to Governments inclined to treat England with contempt. "Although," said the noble Lord, "I entreat the House on grounds of public policy not to impose at present on her Majesty's Government the obligation which this Address would throw on it, yet I would take this opportunity of warning those foreign Governments who are debtors to British subjects, that the time may come when this House will no longer sit patient under wrongs and injustice inflicted on the subjects of this country (cheers)—that the time may come when the British nation will not see with tranquillity a sum of 150 millions due to British subjects remain with even the interest unpaid, and that if they do not make proper efforts to fulfil their engagements, the Government of this country, no matter what men compose it, may be compelled by public opinion, and the votes of Parliament, to depart from the hitherto established practice of England, and to insist on the payment of these sums. (Loud cheers.) That we have the means to do it, I am not the person for one moment to doubt. It is not because we are afraid of these states, one or all of them put together, that we abstain from taking the steps which my noble friend urges. England will always have means to obtain justice for her subjects from any country on the face of the earth. (Hear.) It is a question of expediency, not of power, and therefore no longer let any foreign country which may have done us a wrong, deceive itself by a false impression that either the British nation or Parliament will for ever remain in passive acquiescence, or that when the British Government is called upon to enforce the rights of the people of England, that Government will not have ample means to procure them justice." (This declaration of Lord Palmerston met with enthusiastic cheers from all sides.)

Lord G. BENTINCK expressed himself satisfied with it, and withdrew the motion.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.—The adjourned debate on Mr. Hume's motion for an inquiry into the conduct of the East India Company towards Pustaub Sing, the Rajah of Sattara, was then resumed; and, on a division, the proposition was negatived by 44 to 23.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—WEDNESDAY.

The House met to-day at noon, and sat nearly six hours, but the business was rather uninteresting. Upon a division, the second reading of the Parliamentary Electors Bill was rejected by 72 to 67.

The Poor Removal Act Amendment Bill was read a second time.

A discussion then arose upon the amendments made by the House of Lords to the Juvenile Offenders Bill, which were agreed to with the exception of two, with respect to which reasons were to be given to their Lordships why these amendments should not be persevered with.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—THURSDAY.
THE WELLINGTON STATUE.

LORD BROUGHAM said that, on the 18th of June, 1837—a day for ever memorable in the history of the world, as being the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo—a number of persons, feeling grateful to the noble Duke, and considering themselves bound to testify it, collected money to the amount of thirteen thousand pounds, for the purpose of making a testimonial to the illustrious Commander. What that testimonial should be was left open for discussion; and when the Committee went to his late Majesty, William IV., and represented that there was no precedent for erecting a memorial to a private individual upon the palace property, he answered that they should make one; and her present Majesty, under the advice of Lord Melbourne, confirmed that decision, and was graciously pleased to authorise the erection of the statue upon the very arch it now adorned. It was on the distinct and express statement that the statue should be placed upon the arch that the Committee again appealed to the public, and £12,000 more was subscribed; and, if it was removed, there would be a direct breach of contract and faith with the public. He understood that the more persons of taste examined its situation, the more they were impressed with the feeling that it was well placed in point of beauty and effect. His opinion on a matter of taste was valueless, and, although he considered that the horse was not like one of the Elgin marbles, and was too real in its position, and not sufficiently ideal, yet he considered that the statue ought to remain where it was. And he was the more impressed with this opinion, when he was aware that it would give great and deep offence to the noble Duke to remove it. The noble Lord then went on to observe how justly such a compliment was due, and observed that the statue was not the property of the Government, but of the subscribers; and concluded by saying, "And now, remove it if you dare." (Cheers.)

LORD LANSDOWNE—Am I to understand that the noble Lord makes a motion?

LORD BROUGHAM—Yes; I move for all the papers and correspondence connected with the Wellington statue.

LORD LANSDOWNE said he had reason to complain of the line of conduct adopted by the noble and learned Lord. He had not given notice of his motion, and while he agreed to the motion, he could not but take an opportunity of entering his protest against such a course.

A discussion then took place on the honorary rewards to be given to the Army; the bills on the table were forwarded a stage; and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—THURSDAY.
WITHDRAWAL OF THE HEALTH OF TOWNS BILL.

The House met at noon, when

LORD JOHN RUSSELL announced the intention of the Government to withdraw this bill. The noble Lord thus stated the reasons which induced him to do so. The bill, he said, had been introduced at rather an early period of the Session; it had been read a second time with the concurrence of a considerable majority of the House; therefore, the principle of the measure had been approved of (hear); but when he considered the lengthened debates which had taken place on some of the clauses, and, at the last sitting, that only one clause, out of a bill containing 58, had been considered, he thought it advisable not to proceed further with the measure this Session. (Hear, hear.) It was evident that long discussions must arise on various amendments, of which notice had been given, and, consequently, the bill must occupy a lengthened time whatever might be the ultimate result. Another circumstance also suggested itself, which was that the present Parliament had now sat longer than any Parliament since the year 1826. It had sat six years, and there was a general expectation of an early dissolution, therefore there must be considerable excitement in the public mind; consequently, he considered it not advisable to proceed further with the bill. (Hear, hear.) He trusted, however, that he had not dropped one word which could be supposed that he entertained the least objection to the principle of the bill. It related to a question which no one could deny required the serious attention of the Legislature (hear, hear); and sooner or later, whatever Government might be in power, the subject must be fully considered. (Hear, hear.)

Several hon. members having expressed their opinions upon the course taken by the Government,

LORD MORRETH said, it was with great reluctance that he gave his consent to the withdrawal of the bill; but, after what had taken place, he was convinced it would have been impossible to carry it through both Houses of Parliament this session; and, therefore, to have gone on further would only have been wasting the public time. He trusted a similar measure would be brought forward early next session, and under better auspices. (Hear.) He was convinced, sooner or later, the principle of what he contended for must prevail.

The order of the day was then read and discharged.

The Compensation for Damages (Ireland) Bill, and the Polling at Elections (Ireland) Bill, went through Committee.

At four o'clock, the House adjourned till five.

At the latter hour, the House proceeded with miscellaneous business.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer explained the details of the expenditure for the Relief of Ireland. An additional sum of £300,000 was voted, without discussion or opposition, upon the security of the relief funds for affording relief to the people of Ireland during the present summer.

The House rose at ten o'clock.

RAILWAY COMMITTEES.—In the House of Lords, on Monday, the Committee declared the preamble of the Great Western (Amendment and Extensions) Bill; the Eastern Counties (Wishbeach to Spalding); the Great Northern (Branch to King's Lynn); and the Glasgow, Airdrie, and Monklands Junction (Cowles Branch) Bills, to be proved.—On Wednesday, the preambles of the Liverpool, Manchester, and Newcastle-upon-Tyne (Alteration of Main Line) Bill, and the Northern Counties Union Railway Bill, were declared to be proved, and the clauses of both bills were agreed to.—On Thursday the Lords declared the preambles of the following bills to be proved.—Edinburgh and Northern Railway (Improvement of the Ferry between Ferry-Fort-on-Craig). Edinburgh and Northern Railway (Branch from Burntisland to Dunfermline Branch, &c., No. 2). Edinburgh and Northern and Edinburgh, Leith, and Granton Railways Amalgamation.

BUST OF SIR HARRY SMITH.—Mr. Park, the sculptor, has just completed the Model of a beautiful Bust of Sir Harry Smith, to be executed in marble for a number of his friends at Glasgow.

THE STATE OF TRADE.—The trade at Manchester is improving. It appears from a return made up to Monday last, that there is an increase on the number of mills working full time of 24, a decrease of those working short time of 12, and of the mills stopped altogether of 12; an increase of the number of hands fully employed of 6744, a decrease of hands working short time of 3509, and of those wholly out of employment of 2965.—At the second quarterly meeting of the ironmasters of South Staffordshire, and Shropshire, held on Wednesday, the attendance was numerous, and everything seemed to indicate an improved state of trade. The demand was brisk, and many good orders were said to have been entered for quick delivery. Exclusive of the demand for railway iron, it is now believed that we may look forward to a return of much of that home consumption for general purposes, which to some extent has been stopped by the late monetary pressure and enormous high price of provisions.

A RUNAWAY ENGINE.—On Sunday afternoon, one of the supplementary engines that are kept in readiness at the railway station at Brighton, was set in motion by the stoker, for the purpose of proceeding to the water tanks, and while the man had got down to shift the points, the engine went forward too rapidly for him to remount to turn off the steam, and it ran into the parcel office, breaking down the wall, and destroying everything in the office. The damage done is estimated at £200; and three pictures, said to be worth £100, which had been placed in the office for the purpose of being conveyed away, were destroyed. The foreman, Thomas Harrison, was taken before the magistrates on Monday, and fined £10 for acting against regulations. Three persons had left the parcel office just before, or their lives would probably have been sacrificed.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Pratch."—It is usually pronounced as spell.

"A. L."—You do right to reserve your Problems for re-investigation: the best we retain of yours shall appear in due season.

"V. R. Y."—It is, properly speaking, a distinction without a difference.

"Palman Qui Meruit Ferat."—We quite agree with you in thinking Mr. Kling entitled to the highest rank among the Inventors of Problems in the present day: nothing, certainly, can surpass the ingenuity and beauty of some of his latter efforts.

"Emerald."—The "Handbook" is a Treatise on the Game of Chess, and not merely a collection of Games and Problems.

"Philo-Chess."—You will readily obtain the Chess work mentioned through Mr. Hastings, of Carey-street, Lincoln's Inn.

"Rhino."—Thanks. We believe it goes on most prosperously; and, there is little doubt, will have the largest circulation of any elementary book on Chess ever published.

"G. S., Liverpool."—The games sent, and those promised, shall have an early appearance in our Chess column.

"Miranda."—A good idea, but feebly carried out. Submit it to some experienced friend for revision, before you make it public.

"C. H. S., New York."—The long-delayed packet will be forwarded this week, through Messrs. Wiley and Co.

"M., Negapatam."—Very acceptable indeed; and we shall await impatiently the promised second budget.

Solutions by "Sopraccita," "A. B. S.," "A. Z.," "A. D. A.," "Palman, &c.," "D. C.," Glasgow; "G. P. W.," "Dr. T.," "Miles," "Sigma," and "Harlequin," are correct.

SOLUTION TO PROBLEM NO. 180.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to K Kt 3d	B takes R	5. B takes B (ch)	K takes B
2. Q to K B 6th	R to K B 2d or (a)	6. Kt takes B (ch)	K to Q 4th
3. K to his 2d	K to Q 4th, best	7. P mates	
4. B to K Kt 2d (ch)	B to K 5th		

(a) 2. K takes P
3. Q takes P (ch)
4. Q to K B 6th (ch)

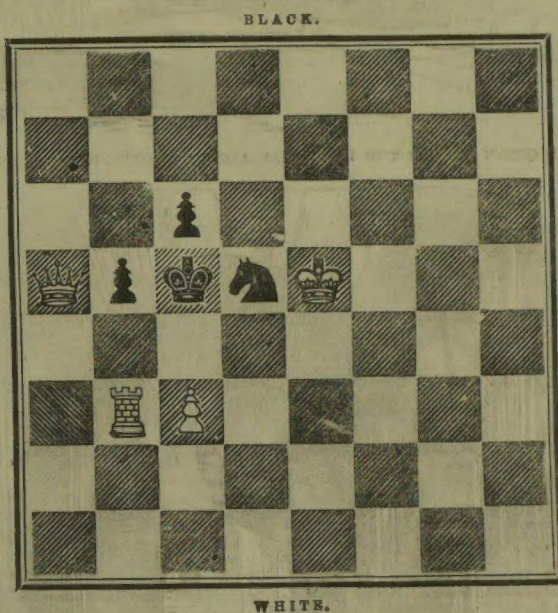
5. Q takes B (ch)
6. Q to K Kt 5th (ch)
7. B mates

PROBLEM, NO. 181.

By the Rev. H. BOLTON.

For this beautiful position we are indebted to the fine collection of original stratagems which enrich the recently published Chess Treatise, called "The Chess Player's Handbook."

White to play and mate in six moves.



GAME IN THE PENDING MATCH BETWEEN MR. HARRWITZ AND MR. MEDLEY;

The former giving the odds of Pawn and two moves.
(White's K B P must be removed.)

BLACK (Medley).	WHITE (Harrwitz).	BLACK (Medley).	WHITE (Harrwitz).
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	31. R to K 7th (g)	Q R to Kt sq
2. Q P two	Kt takes P	32. Q to K B 7th	Q to Q 8th (ch)
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes P	33. K to Kt 2nd	Q to Q 7th (ch)
4. P takes P	Kt to K B 2nd	34. K to B sq	Q to Q 8th (ch)
5. K B P two	Kt to K B 2nd	35. R to K sq	Q to Q 2nd
6. K B to Q B 4th	Kt to K B 2nd	36. R to K 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
7. K B P one (a)	K B to Q Kt 5th	37. R to K 7th (h)	R to Q sq
8. B takes K Kt	B takes Kt (ch)	38. R takes Q (ch)	R takes R
9. P takes B	Q to K R 5th (ch)	39. Q to K B 4th (ch)	K to B sq
10. K to B sq	Q takes B (b)	40. K to K 2nd	K R P one
11. B takes Kt (ch)	K takes B	41. Q to B 8th (ch)	K to B 2nd
12. Q to her 5th (ch)	K to K sq (c)	42. K to K 3rd	Q Kt P two
13. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B P one	43. K to K 4th	Q R P two
14. Q to Q B 4th	Q P one	44. K to K 5th	Q to Q 4th (ch)
15. Q R to Q sq	R to K 2nd	45. K to K 6th	R to K Kt 4th
16. K to B 2nd	Q B to Q 2nd	46. K B P one	R to K Kt 7th
17. K R to K sq (d)	K R to K B sq	47. Q to K 7th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
18. K to Kt sq	K to Q sq	48. Q to Q 5th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
19. Q to Q 4th (e)	K to Q B 2nd	49. Q to Q B 8th (ch)	K to Kt 3rd
20. K P one	Q P one	50. K B P one	R takes Q B P
21. K P one	B to K sq	51. Q to K Kt 8th	R to K Kt 7th
22. Q to K 5th (ch)	K to B sq	52. K to K B 7th	R to K Kt 4th
23. P to Q B 4th	B to K R 4th	53. Q to Q 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
24. P takes P	B takes Kt	54. Q takes R	P takes Q
25. P takes B (f)	Q to Kt 4th (ch)	55. K takes P	Q B P one
26. K to R sq	R takes K B P	56. K B P one	Q B P one
27. K to Q 6th	R takes Q P	57. K B P one	Q B P one
28. K P one	R takes Q	58. P "Queens"	Q Kt P one
29. P "Queens" (ch)	R to Q sq	59. Q to Q B 5th	Resigns.
30. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R		

(a) This is premature. It is better play, we believe, to move K Kt to B 3rd.

(b) Stronger, perhaps, to take this Bishop with the Kt.

(c) K to his second seems preferable. If then White replied, by taking the P, or playing Q P one, Black must have got an irresistible game by checking with the Q at Kt 4th.

(d) A good move, but less effective than Q to her Kt 4th. In the latter case, the following is, probably, the way the game would have proceeded.—

19. Q to her Kt 4th K to Q B 2nd 20. P to K 5th Q P takes K P

If White advance the P to Q 4th, Black can attack the B with K P, winning without trouble.

21. R takes B (ch) K takes R 22. R to Q sq (ch) and wins

22. Q takes K P (ch) K to Q 3rd

(f) P to Q 6th might have been safely played

(g) An excellent move.

(h) Q takes Q, followed by R takes R, would have speedily terminated the struggle

BETWEEN THE SAME PLAYERS;

Mr. H. giving Pawn and two moves.—(Remove White's K B P from the Board.)

BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. M.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)
1. K P two	Q Kt to B 3rd	23. K to B 2nd	P takes Kt
2. Q P two	K P two	24. R takes B (ch)	K to B 2nd
3. Q Kt to B 3rd	Kt takes P	25. R to K 3rd	K R to Q 2nd
4. P takes P	Kt takes P	26. K R to Q sq	Q R to Q sq
5. K B P two	Kt to B 2nd	27. R takes R (ch)	K takes R
6. K B to Q B 4th	K Kt to R 3rd	28. K to K 2nd	R to K Kt 2nd
7. Q to Q 4th	Q to K R 5th (ch)	29. R to K 6th	K R P two
8. K Kt P one	Q to K R 4th	30. B takes P	R to Kt 7th (ch)
9. Q Kt to Q 5th	K to Q sq	31. B to K Kt 4th	Q R P two
10. K B P one	K B to Q 3rd	32. K to Q 3rd	Q B P one (ch)
11. Kt to K B 4th	B takes Kt	33. R takes P	R to K Kt 6th (ch)
12. B takes B	R to K sq	34. K to Q 4th	R to K Kt 7th
13. K B to K 2nd	K Kt to K B 5th	35. K to Q 5th	R takes P
14. K R P one	Q Kt to K R 3rd	36. R to K 6th	R to Q B 8th
15. Q B takes Q K.	Q takes B	37. R to K 2nd	R to K B 8th
16. K B takes Kt	Q B P two	38. K B P one	K to Q sq
17. Q to Q 3rd	Q Kt P two	39. K to K 5th	Q Kt P one
18. Q R to Q sq	R to K 2nd	40. B to K R 5th	K to K 2nd
19. K Kt to B 3rd	Q B to Kt 2nd	41. K B P one	K to K 3rd
20. Kt to K 5th	R to K B 3rd	42. K to Q 5th (disch)	K to K B sq
21. Kt takes Q P	B takes K P	43. R to K 8th (ch)	K to Kt 2nd
22. Kt takes Q (disch)	Q takes Q (disch)	44. P "Queens" (ch)	And wins.

At the termination of this game the score stood as follows:—
Mr. HARRWITZ . . . 4 | Mr. MEDLEY . . . 4 | Drawn . . . 0

CHESS ENIGMAS.

(HITHERTO UNPUBLISHED.)

No. 179.—By Mr. Mc G.—Y.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at Q Kt 6th	K at Q 3d	Kt at Q 4th	
B at K B 5th		P at K R 4th	
B at Q 8th		Q 2d and Q 3d	

White to play and mate in three moves.

No. 180.—By Mr. S. BODEN.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his 8th	K at K R 8th	Kt at K R 6th	
Q at K B 2d	P at K R 6th and	P at K 3d	
B at K Kt 3d	K Kt 7th		

White to mate in five moves.

No. 181.—By A. L.—N.

WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
K at his R 2d	K at K R 4th	B at Q 4th	
R at K Kt 2d	P at K R 3d and K 5th	P at K B 4th	

White playing first, mates in four moves.

ACCIDENTS AND OFFENCES.

CONFLAGRATION AT GREENWICH FROM LIGHTNING.

During the violent thunder-storm on Wednesday morning, the lightning struck the roof of the private dwelling in the occupation of Mr. Wiseman, Brewer's-lane, Greenwich, near to the Hospital, and close by the Watermen's Pier, at the bottom of Church-street, and set fire to several other dwellings.

It appears that one of the neighbours, a Mrs. Giles, being alarmed by the thunder, went to one of the windows to throw it open, when a stream of fire shot from the clouds, striking immediately over the roofing of the premises in Mr. Wiseman's occupation; in a short time she saw the roof on fire, and aroused her neighbours. Scores of poor people, who inhabit this densely crowded thoroughfare, jumped from their beds, and rushed from their dwellings almost in a state of nudity; and some narrow escapes from injury were experienced.

Several engines soon arrived, and the hose of the float being led from the Thames, and the engines well supplied, vast bodies of water were soon poured upon the burning materials, but the fire progressed from house to house, until it encircled an area of great extent. From Mr. Wiseman's private dwelling it extended to the lofts and store-rooms of Messrs. W. and R. Huntley, sail-makers, thence to the warehouses of the same firm, and the private residence of one of the partners. Several cottages on the same side of the way then became ignited, while those on the opposite side, in Coombe's-court, caught fire. The excitement then became extreme. The poor people were compelled to stand by, and see their little all of furniture and effects destroyed, all their efforts to save it being cut off by the fury of the flames. The efforts of the firemen were directed for some time, to removing some wooden partitions, that they might, if possibly save the ancient water-side house, the "Fubb's Yacht," but their exertion proved fruitless—the whole of the building and its contents are destroyed. By seven o'clock, however, the fire was so far subdued that no further danger of its extension appeared, and by nine o'clock nothing remained but a smouldering mass of ruins.

Subjoined is the official report:—"July 7, 1847. Fire upon the premises undermentioned, situated severally in Brewer's-lane and Coombe's-court, near the Hospital, Greenwich. Broke out upon the premises in the occupation of Mr. T. Wiseman (private); burnt down—not at present known if insured. Premises of Messrs. W. and R. Huntley, mast, block, and sail makers; building and contents burned down. Private house and warehouse belonging to the same firm; roof off, and stock and furniture seriously damaged—not known if insured. Mr. James Finch, Brewer's-lane (private); all but destroyed. House of Mr. T. Cole, licensed victualler, sign Fubb's Yacht; burned down. Mrs. Truscott (private); burned down—not insured.—Coombe's-court: Mr. S. Welsh (private); burned down—uninsured. Mr. Burns (private); burned down—uninsured. Mrs. Taylor (private); front damaged, walls partially pulled down—not insured. Mr. Lant (private); similarly injured. Three houses on the opposite side, occupied severally by Mr. Blackman, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Matthews, are also destroyed—cause, electric fluid. Happily, no one was injured."

On Wednesday afternoon Mr. Braidwood, the Superintendent of the London Fire Establishment, proceeded to Greenwich, for the purpose of ascertaining whether or not the calamity was occasioned by electricity. The result of his investigation leaves no doubt whatever that the fire was so caused. Two persons, who live in Brewer's-lane, assert that they saw the buildings struck. Mrs. Giles, whose house and furniture have been reduced to ashes, states that about ten minutes before two o'clock she was awake from her slumbers by a peal of thunder resembling the discharge of a piece of ordnance against her house. Imagining that the house was falling, she immediately got out of bed, and, pulling the blind on one side, she looked out of the window, when she saw a streak of lightning shoot in an oblique direction, and strike the sail loft of Mr. Huntley. It had no sooner done so than smoke and flames shot forth, in the first instance in small bodies. She, seeing what was likely to take place, apprised her family, and by the time they could get dressed the principal portion of Mr. Huntley's property was enveloped in one broad sheet of flame.

It is the general opinion that several parts of the same building were fired simultaneously. This is borne out by a man named Smith, a shoemaker. He stated that he had got up and gone into the court, when he saw a stream of lightning shoot in a "zig-zag" form through the alley, as if its progress was impeded by the walls of the houses, and as soon as it touched the arch that crossed the lane, and which connected Mr. Huntley's stores, it made a whizzing noise like the discharge of a squib, and in less than a minute afterwards the fire was distinctly visible in several places. At the time of the outbreak there was an immense quantity of blocks, spars, tar, ropes, and canvass, and other equally inflammable articles in the premises, which will account for the rapid progress of the conflagration. Shortly after the premises of Mr. Huntley became fired the side walls bulged out, and then the flames extended right and left. Mr. Huntley, senior, who had been confined to his bed by illness, was unable to escape; a man named Blackmore, carried him on his back to his son's private residence.

It has been ascertained that the mast and sail-making premises of Mr. Huntley were insured in the Sun and Phoenix Fire Offices. The sail warehouses of Mr. W. Huntley were insured in the Sun. Mrs. Finch, whose premises were nearly destroyed, was insured in the same office. Mr. Cole, the proprietor of the Fubb's Yacht public-house, was insured in the Phoenix. Mrs. Truscott, Mr. S. Welsh, Mr. Burns, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Blackman, Mr. Giles, and Mr. Matthews, were not insured. The latter were poor hard-working people; and, having been deprived of house and furniture, there is no doubt that a subscription will be opened for them.

CONVICTION OF THE LADY RAILWAY THIEVES AT BRISTOL.—The two "lady thieves," Mrs. Smith, who were apprehended at Bristol about three weeks since, on a charge of robbing a lady, named Barnard, of a purse containing £25, while waiting at the Bristol station of the Great Western Railway, were brought to trial on Wednesday, before the Recorder, at the Quarter Sessions for Bristol. It seems from the evidence of a witness named Potter, traveller for a large metropolitan brewery, who was called by the prosecution to her character, that she is the wife of an innkeeper of London, who formerly kept the Swan at Stratford-on-Avon. The witness stated that he believed her to be an honest and respectable woman. The other prisoner, Smith, was also described by a master tailor of London, named Turner, as being respectably connected. The fact of the robbery was clearly brought home to them by several witnesses, and the Jury found them both "Guilty." The learned Recorder sentenced each of them to twelve months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

FIRE AT A MILL IN HALIFAX.—A serious fire occurred at Halifax on Thursday evening (last week), at the mill of Messrs. James Akroyd and Son. It appears that the fire originated in the garret, which was used for reeling purposes, and was first discovered a little after nine o'clock, and in the short space of little more than an hour the whole was in flames. The mill is entirely gutted. It contained from seventy to one hundred spinning and drawing frames. The amount of damage, it is thought, cannot be less than £30,000, and a number of hands are thus thrown out of employment.

EFFECTS OF THE STORM ON WEDNESDAY MORNING.—About a quarter past two on Wednesday morning, during the storm, the electric fluid struck the roof of the house of Mr. Whiclow, leather-dresser, Paulin-street, Bermondsey. The parish engine was got to work, but the workshop and the front of the dwelling house were destroyed. The family narrowly escaped. The storm was felt with equal violence, although it was not attended with so great a destruction of property as at Greenwich, throughout the whole of the counties of Surrey, Kent, and Middlesex. At Walworth the lightning struck a tall house, and did material damage. In the Waterloo-road, one of the police constables of the L division, whilst patrolling his beat, was knocked down by the lightning, but fortunately, although seriously, he was not fatally injured. At Farringdon market the roof of the building was so shaken that the market people made a precipitate retreat, expecting that the place would have been thrown down; no damage, however, was done. During the storm, a poor woman of the name of Flynn, residing in Broad-street, Golden-square, was returning home from the Three Compasses in that neighbourhood, accompanied by her husband, when the electric fluid passed close to the man's face, and struck her to the ground. As soon as possible Mrs. Flynn was conveyed to a public-house close at hand, but in a lifeless state, and her recovery is deemed hopeless. Strange to say, Mr. Flynn did not receive the slightest injury, although his wife was holding his arm at the moment she received the shock.

DARING ATTEMPT TO ROB A POSTMAN.—On Wednesday morning, shortly after eight o'clock, Bradley, the postman who carries the letters to the various banking-houses, was attacked on his way through Mitre-court, near Wood-street, Cheapside, by three fellows, one of whom struck him on the head with a life-preserver, and attempted to snatch the bag off his arm. He cried out "Murder!" and Inspector Woodruffe, who happened to be in Wood-street, hearing the alarm, ran up, when he found the fellows had closed the gate at the end of the court; on which he immediately ran round to Milk-street; but, by the time he had got into the court, the assailants had effected their escape. They calculated, no doubt, on a considerable plunder in remittances, &c. The skeleton key and the life-preserver were found by the officer. The poor postman bled profusely from the head; but, although the violence used against him was very great, he grasped his bag in the most determined manner, so that even those who went to his assistance could not have got them from him without great difficulty. It is conjectured that the plan had been laid for some time, and it was remarkable that the communications from the correspondents of the bankers happened to be unusually large on Wednesday morning.

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.

prefer taking her seat in the train immediately, he led the way through the Pavilion on to the platform. As her Majesty passed along, she was loyally greeted by the fair occupants on either side.

The Queen having entered the saloon carriage, amid the cheers of the assembled spectators, some few moments' delay took place, in order to allow the pilot engine, which it had been arranged should precede the Royal train, to get in advance. Precisely at twenty-eight minutes past eleven, Mr. Roney, the Secretary to the Railway Company, gave the signal for starting, and the train moved slowly on towards Cambridge.

By the express command of her Majesty, the speed was not allowed to exceed thirty-five miles an hour, and in a very few moments after the train got into motion that rate was attained. The first pilot-engine bore one Union Jack; the after one carried two. Over the Queen's carriage floated the Royal standard. It was, as we have mentioned, the Royal carriage of the London and North Western Company; and, says the *Times* report, "it is worthy of mention, as illustrative of the facility of transmission by railway, that it was found more convenient to send this carriage by railway from Euston-square to Shoreditch, round by Peterborough, a distance of 210 miles, than to take it off the rails, about two and a half miles, the distance between the London termini of the Birmingham and the Eastern Counties lines. The engine-driver who had the honour of officiating on this occasion was William Young; and we are induced to mention his name, because he is represented to be 'a steady man of good character,'—a better claim to notice in the record of these proceedings than, perhaps, is possessed by many of those who are placed by fortuitous circumstances in a more noticeable position."

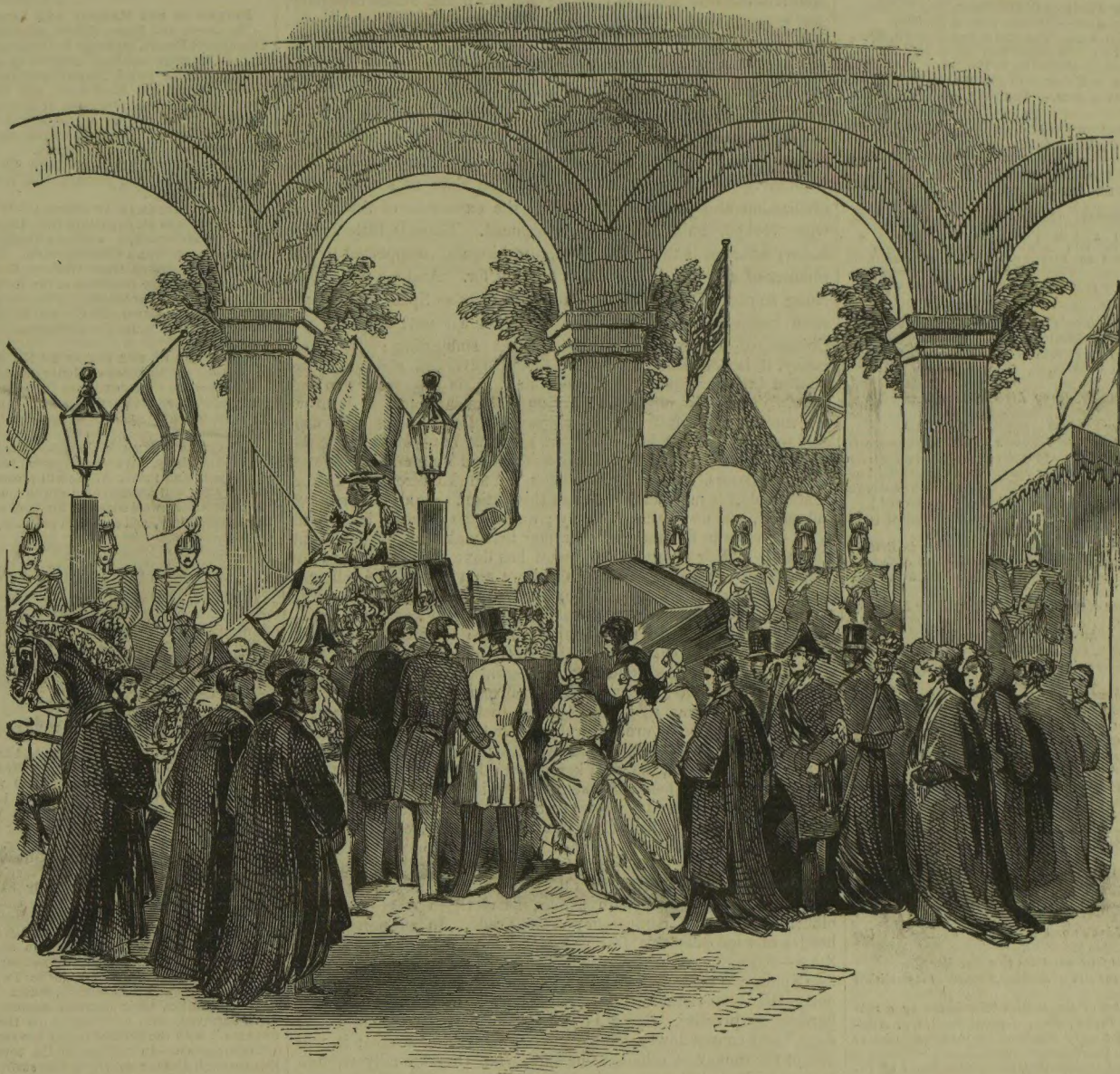
THE JOURNEY.

At every Station along the line, crowds of persons had assembled to catch a glimpse of their beloved Sovereign and her Consort; and there was scarcely a space of 600 yards, along the whole line, at which groups of spectators were not to be seen waving hats, handkerchiefs, and small boughs of trees. "At all the Stations," says the *Morning Post*, "between Tottenham and Bishop's Stortford, the platforms and hedge-rows, to a considerable distance on either side, were thronged with spectators; and even in the midst of rural districts, over which the eye scarcely rested on a cottage, here and there might be seen groups of ruddy faces, eagerly striving to catch a glance at the Royal travellers, and testifying their loyalty in the most enthusiastic manner."

At Bishop Stortford, the West Essex Yeomanry supplied a guard of honour, and a rustic band played the National Anthem while the train halted to take in water.

The Station was very gaily decorated with flags and evergreens, and the whole population of the place appeared to be congregated in its vicinity.

Again, speeding onward, the train passed successively the Stanstead and Elsenham Stations—the latter the highest point throughout the line. The dis-



HER MAJESTY AT THE CAMBRIDGE RAILWAY STATION.

trict which this railway traverses is here exceedingly beautiful, and the interesting objects with which the county abounds cannot fail to have been very gratifying to her Majesty.

Newport, Wendon, Chesterford (where the Newmarket Branch commences), Whittlesford, and Shelford, having been successively passed, the classic towers of Cambridge soon broke upon the view; and at fifty-two minutes after twelve o'clock, the Royal train drew up alongside the platform within the Station.

ARRIVAL AT CAMBRIDGE.

Here were assembled, to meet her Majesty, the Earl of Hardwick, Lord Lieutenant of the county; Lord Godolphin, High Steward of the Corporation of

Cambridge; Mr. Pate, the High Sheriff of the county; the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge, &c.

A guard of honour, composed of a company of Chelsea Out-Pensioners, under the command of Captain Forster, were drawn up on the platform within the Station; and without, a detachment of the Whittlesea Yeomanry Cavalry, under Captain Charles Smith, an old Waterloo officer, and brother of the gallant Sir Harry Smith, formed an escort to accompany the Royal Party from the Station to Trinity College.

On the Royal carriage being drawn up, alongside the platform, the Mayor (Mr. C. E. Brown), who was attended by his chaplain, the Rev. W. Carus, and accompanied by a large body of Aldermen, all of whom wore their Corporation robes, advanced to the window, and delivered up the mace and other insignia of his office, which her Majesty graciously requested him to retain.

The Duke of Norfolk, as Master of the Horse, had previously arrived at Cambridge, and, with four of the Royal carriages, was in attendance to receive his Sovereign.

THE PROCESSION TO TRINITY COLLEGE.

Her Majesty having stepped from the saloon carriage, thanked the Directors for their attention to her convenience, and expressed herself much gratified with the manner in which the journey had been performed; after which, resting on the arm of the Prince Consort, the Queen walked across the platform, and, on looking round at the gay scene, was heard to exclaim, in evident delight, to the Prince—"Really, this is beautiful! is it not most gratifying?"

The Royal pair then took their seats in the state carriage; and the procession moved up Hill's-road, headed by a detachment of Yeomanry. After these came three of the Queen's carriages, containing the officers of her Majesty's household; which were in turn succeeded by a company of Out-Pensioners and the band of the Sappers and Miners.

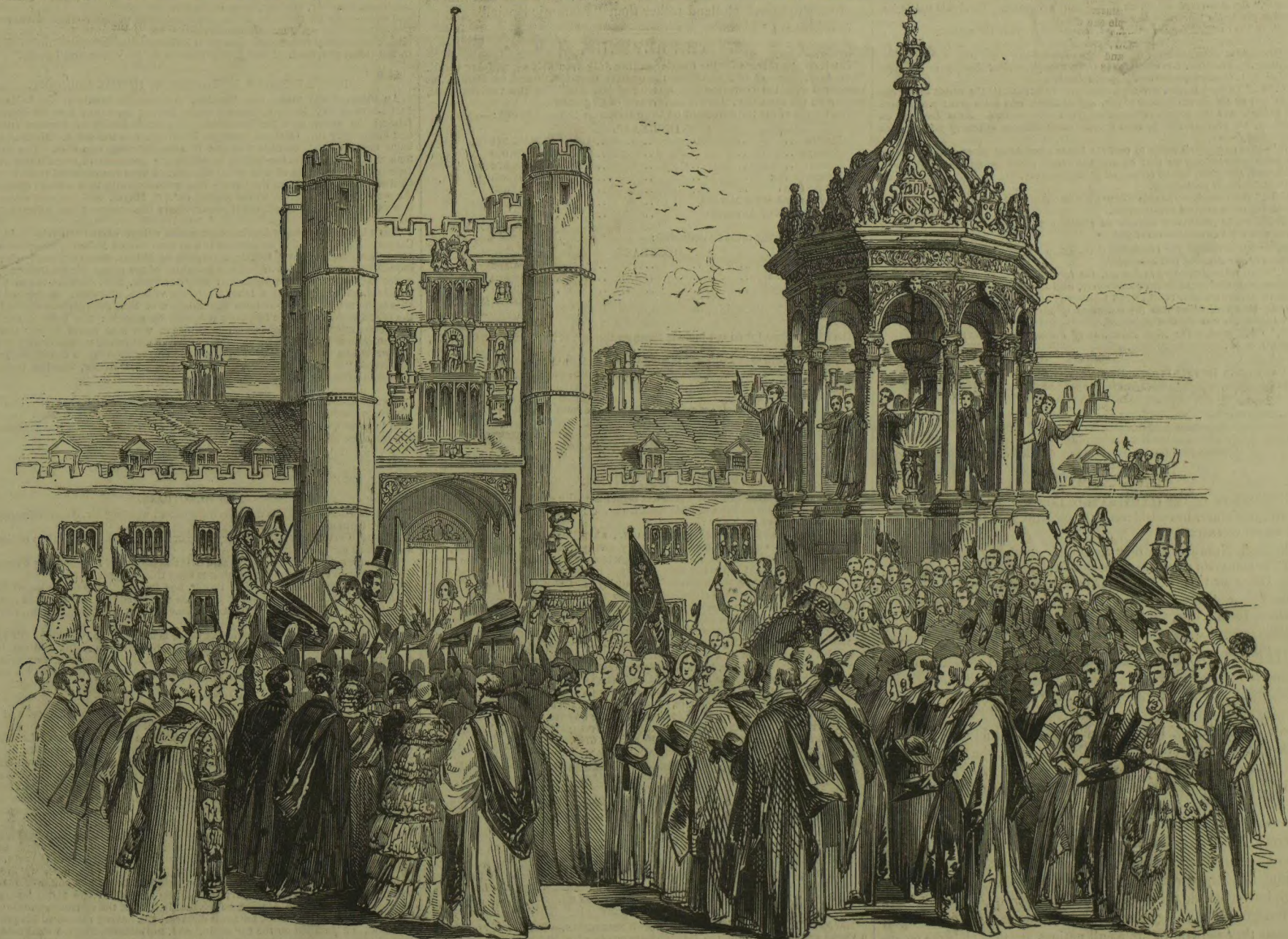
The Corporation of Cambridge immediately preceded the Queen's carriage, the Mayor walking on the right-hand, and the Earl of Hardwick riding on the left-hand of her Majesty.

In this order, the cortege moved between dense masses of spectators throughout the whole distance, from the station to Trumpington-street. All the shops were

closed; the houses were decorated with flags and devices in flowers, and every window and public building was thronged with applauding spectators. There were some magnificent triumphal arches; the churches rang out their merry peals, and throughout the distance (about a mile and a-half) every one participated in the joyous greetings of a general holiday.

Nor should we omit to state that the Railway Station was profusely decorated with evergreens and flowers; while, high above its roof floated the Royal standard among an array of Union Jacks and military ensigns. Immediately outside the grand entrance, spacious and lofty galleries were erected by the Railway Directors for their ladies and friends, the Mayor and Corporation, their ladies and friends.

(Continued on page 24.)



THE RECEPTION OF THE QUEEN IN THE GREAT COURT OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK.

SUNDAY, July 11.—Sixth Sunday after Trinity.—Old St. Peter.
MONDAY, 12.—New Moon at 11h. 38m. a.m.—The Sun rises at 5h. 59m.
TUESDAY, 13.—Jupiter rises at 2h. 39m. a.m.—The Sun is due E. at 7h. 20m.
WEDNESDAY, 14.—Mars rises at 11h. 16m. p.m.—The Sun sets at 8h. 10m.
THURSDAY, 15.—St. Swithun.—The Length of the Day is 16h. 7m.
FRIDAY, 16.—Beginning of the Hegira, or Mahometan Era in the year 622.
SATURDAY, 17.—Venus sets at 9h. 54m. p.m.—The Day has decreased 31 minutes since the Longest Day.
Venus and the Moon are near together on the 16th; during which day, the Moon will act as a good guide to find the planet Venus.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE,
FOR THE WEEK ENDING JULY 17

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m. h. m. a. m.	0 50 1 15 1 43 2 5 2 30 2 50 3 10 3 30 3 47 4 5 4 23 4 40 4 58 5 15					

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Three Ladies, Subscribers."—Her Majesty visited Cambridge in October, 1843. The leading incidents of the Royal Progress and Sojourn will be found described and illustrated in Nos. 78 and 79 (vol. iii.) of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS. The maiden name of the lady in question was Hogarth.
"W. R. W."—The Relieving Officer is mistaken.
"Young Arthur."—See the Memoir of Mlle. Jenny Lind, in our Journal for April 24 last.
"A Subscriber."—Rowley Regis.—The Letter has been referred to the Editor.
"A Subscriber."—Bedale.—The focal length of Lord Rosse's Leviathan Telescope is 52 feet. The tube, partly a cubic chamber, where the mirror is fixed, and partly a cylinder, of inch deal, strongly hooped, is 8 feet diameter at its centre. If we remember rightly, the Dean of Ely has walked through the tube, with an umbrella up! (See the description of the Telescope, in Nos. 71 and 155 of our Journal.)
"Alpheus" will find a Portrait and copious Memoir of Sir Robert Stopford (who died a few days since), in No. 154 of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.
"O. E." and "V. T."—Bangor.—The Corncock, or Landrail, arrives in Britain late in April, and leaves it in September. In Germany, this bird is called the King of the Quails, because it was formerly supposed to head them in their migrations.
"H. S."—Witney.—The Planet Astraea was discovered in 1846, by Herr Encke, of Berlin.—(See the Athenaeum, No. 951.)
"W. S."—co. Wicklow, is thanked for the Lithograph.
"F. T. H."—Holsworthy.—Apply to Mr. Bell, Publisher, Fleet-street.
"X. Y. Z." and "R. K. J."—See the General Notice below, relating to "Back Numbers."
"S. B."—Haslingden, is thanked; but we have not room.
"Hibernicus."—Ryde, should read Sir R. Bonnycastle's last Work on Canada (for Emigration details), to be obtained at a circulating library.
"Violetta" must excuse our declining to reply to her inquiries as to the fortune of a certain opulent lady, who is a partner in the Bank named; a dress, Stratton-street, Piccadilly. Omission to reply to such an inquiry as the above is rather an oversight than a breach of courtesy. The Railway distances will be found in Bradshaw's Guide.
"A. P."—Manningtree.—Sang or Sung is the preterite of Sing: either is correct in the instance named.
"B. C."—Walton, Norfolk.—The Hospital for Consumption and Diseases of the Chest is at Brompton, in the Pulham Road.
"E. B. L."—Suffolk, is not recommended to purchase either of the "Substitutes for Silver." The so-called "German Silver" is white copper, and is dangerous for general use. Perhaps, the least objectionable "Substitute" is that which is plated on white alloy.
"An Old Leamington Spinster."—Mlle. Lind's name is pronounced Leend. Use the India-rubber remedy.
"W. T."—Hamstead, had better submit his four questions to a Solicitor.
"F. Y. T."—Ringwood.—A small work on the Art of Making Fireworks is published by Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
"A Reader."—Tipston, may become a Member of the British Association by a subscription of One Guinea: apply to John Taylor, Esq., General Secretary, Adelphi; and, to the Royal Agricultural Society of England, by the same medium: apply to James Hudson, Esq., Secretary, 12, Hanover-square.
"J. S. O."—Dursley.—Persons are admitted, on Sundays, between the hours of Divine Service, to view St. George's Chapel, Windsor.
"A Constant Reader."—The Sketches of London Police Offices and Magistrates which have appeared in our Journal, are "from the life."
"A. B."—Belfast.—The address of Sir George Grey is 14, Eaton-place.
"R. R."—Loughborough.—The Song, though smart in its way, is quite out of our way.
"Ignoramus."—The "Kentish Fire" is a kind of volley of applause, first introduced at public meetings in Kent. "Dominion of the Seas" is about as real and orthodox as the "British Lion."
"J. A."—Birmingham, is thanked for his sensible letter, which we will endeavour to print.
"H. S."—Greenwich.—Not with any chance of recovery.
"An Old Subscriber."—Fazeley.—Valpy's "Latin Grammar;" or, there is a "Self-instructing Work," published by Brittain, Paternoster-row.
"Prior."—Ilminster.—We will inquire.
"A Lady."—Brixton-road.—Address Her Majesty's Theatre. We should not be justified in giving the "private address."
"W. B. B."—is thanked for his offer; but, we cannot engrave the subject.
"S. S. S."—Apply to Knight and Co., Foster-lane, Cheapside, for a little work on Daguerreotype Manipulation.
"A Father."—The Hon. Secretary to the Governors Benevolent Society is the Rev. D. Laing, 1, Cambridge-terrace, Regent's Park.
"H. C. W."—Thames Ditton, perhaps, had better communicate the result of his observations on the Potato Disease to Mr. Alfred Smee, who takes great pains with the subject, and who solicits information from all quarters. As a Lecturer on Surgery, we presume that he must be conversant with the effects of parasites on the human frame.
"T. S."—The half-year's notice to quit the house must be so given as to expire on the same quarter-day as that on which the tenant took possession: "K. L.'s" notice will, therefore, legally terminate at Midsummer.
"J. P. H."—In all probability.
"T. U. V."—Edinburgh.—The thin Silver Coin in question is a Penny of Edward II.: worth 1s., when in good preservation.
"J. R. W."—The gentleman named, we should say, will not be removed from his office, under the circumstances stated.
"Hup."—See a receipt for rendering cloth, &c., incombustible, at page 74 of the Volume of our Journal just completed.
"J. C."—Cornhill.—According to Burnet, the term Whig is from Whiggs, a term originally applied to the Scotch Covenanters, and all that opposed the Court.—(See Hist. of his Own Time, vol. i., p. 43.) Tory is said to be the Irish word Tora, that is, Give me, which was the summons of surrender used by the Banditti to whom the name was originally applied.
"J. T."—Chillingham.—The New York line of Packets sail from St. Katherine's Docks, London.

THE CAMBRIDGE INSTALLATION.—Next week, we shall conclude our Series of Illustrations, with Engravings which space would not allow to be comprised in the present Number.

COMPLETION OF VOL. X.—With the present Number, gratis, A SUPPLEMENT, containing Title-page and Indexes to Vol. X.; with a Chronology of the Remarkable Events of the last Six Months.
COVERS for Binding Vol. X. are now ready, price 3s.

BACK NUMBERS.

All Numbers of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS, one month old, will, in future, be considered "Back Numbers," and be charged each sixpence extra.

The Back Numbers are now reprinted; and any single Number from the commencement may be had by remitting One Shilling to the Office or to any Bookseller or News-agent.

The Volumes and Parts will be charged the same as usual, viz., Volumes, 18s.; Parts, 2s. 6d.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1847.

THERE is a gleam of hope for the Spanish bondholders; if Spain can be moved by anything short of physical force, the "great moral lesson" she received in the speech of Lord Palmerston on Tuesday evening, may shame her into payment of her debts. It was the most unqualified condemnation a foreign government ever received from the lips of an English Minister; and most righteously is it deserved. Spain may have the advantage desired by the poet, of "seeing herself as others see her,"—that is, as a mean paltry cheat, ignorant and rapacious, and wilfully blind to the most ordinary principles on which the transactions of the world are conducted. We hear much of the greatness of the Spaniards in former ages; doubtless they were powerful, as all nations are that have the means of paying larger armies than their neighbours; but it repels itself

pretty clearly into brute force; in the civil history of Spain, we could never find much to admire; a fierce pride, sullen obstinacy, and savage delight in blood, a court gloomily profligate, with everything overborne by a miserably stiff etiquette, and a church bigoted and persecuting to a degree incredible, if the facts were not patent; as a state, it exhibited every vice which nations should avoid. If we go to particular acts, we shall find folly enough to ruin, not one nation only, but a score. But there is a caprice that decides the characters of states as of men, and historians have painted Spain more as she seemed to be than as she was; real civilization and wealth she lost with the expulsion of the Moors, who worked, built, cultivated, produced. There is little in her history afterwards that brute force, and kinglycraft, supported by the plunder of a new world, will not account for. And no nation has clung so obstinately to all its errors and vices as Spain; its people seem incapable of learning anything from without; they are the Chinese of Europe; their trade is all smuggling; for their policy, it is a continual pretence of exclusiveness, and as continual a breach of the principle which it is too weak to enforce. The only modern invention it has adopted is borrowing money without intending to pay it, for it seems it is well able to do so, if the Ministers were anything but—we may use the word after the charge fixed on them by Lord Palmerston—thieves and speculators. Even Russia, that as an Empire is scarce a century old, is more civilised than this nation, that all writers have eulogised, and no one can tell why; an analysis speedily brings out a list of vices in the national character that makes all improvement doubtful. Their splendid language has done for them more than their deeds; it is impossible to believe that those who talk and write so gloriously can be shabby and faithless; yet as a Government, Spain was always so. In the war they never kept an engagement with their allies that they could possibly break, or put off, frequently causing us severe suffering, though their very existence depended on action. Their leading men always talked like heroes and acted like asses, or worse, save on some few occasions, when their fierceness was as remarkable as their previous indifference. We believe the people are better than their Government, that individuals the national character shows fine qualities; but as a State, as in all corporations, the vices keep each other in countenance, and acquire activity. Then they are cursed with a past history that is one of domination and conquest, and they preserve its traditions; they cannot adapt themselves to their altered position; nay they regard the modern spirit of the world, commerce, rather with contempt; in Spain business is still degrading; a man of birth will rather starve on a scanty pension, or subsist on a salary always in arrear, as clerk in a Government office, than seek a competency from Trade. In supporting the hordes of employes—this feeling keeps hanging miserably on the State—the money of the English bondholders is absorbed. Before Spain can redeem her faith she must learn frugality and honesty—the very virtues a needy man of great pretensions finds the hardest to practise. Spain is the nation that "has seen better days," and cannot lower itself by doing anything useful: it will accept the money of others, to be sure, when they are silly enough to part with it; but as to going to work to pay it back, the very idea is derogatory to a "proud people," who have activity for nothing but revolutions and bull-fights. If they have any real pride left in them, if there be a spark of national honour in their Government, the bitterly truthful speech of Lord Palmerston will draw forth some declaration, either of anger or repentance: the last, coupled with an instalment, would be preferred. We really believe that the cant about the pride and honour of the Spaniards which pervades our literature has been the ruin of thousands, by creating a notion that this "pride" is the same thing as honesty; whereas no two qualities can be more different. Your "man of honour" was ever the most unsafe creditor: for a safe investment go to the dykes of Holland rather than "romantic Spain."

THE REVENUE.

The Revenue returns for the quarter ending July 5, exhibit a gratifying result. There is an increase of £41,457 on the quarter that terminated on Monday, as compared with the corresponding quarter of last year. In the twelvemonths, ending on the same day, there is an increase of £1,004,026.

The details of the improvement on the quarter are thus made out:—

INCREASE.	
Excise	£186,341
Stamps	138,969
Taxes	68,574
Property Tax	27,355
Post-Office	34,000
Imprest and other Monies	14,693
Repayments of Advances	26,337
	496,269

From this amount must be deducted:—

DECREASE.	
Customs	4,272
Miscellaneous	10,540
China Money	440,000
	454,812

£41,457
The items of receipt do not include those on account of the Loan of £8,000,000, which amount in all to £6,470,632.

For the year, there is a positive increase in every item of the ordinary revenue, and for the quarter, an increase in the Excise, Stamps, Taxes, Property-tax, and Post-office. For the quarter, there is a slight falling off in the Customs (£4272), and in the Miscellaneous. In the extraordinary revenue there is a decrease, for the year, of £1,611,845, of which £963,215 is in the item of China money alone. In imprest and other monies there is a decline of £7333 for the year, but an increase of 14,693 for the quarter. In repayments of advances the decrease for the year is £641,297, with an increase for the quarter of £26,337.

THE WEATHER.

The weather, during the past week, has been generally very fine, with but little wind; the direction of the wind has been from the N. and E. The following are some particulars of each day:—

Thursday, July 1,	the highest during the day was 75½ deg., and the lowest was 55½ deg.
Friday, July 2 63½
Saturday, July 3 73
Sunday, July 4 73½
Monday, July 5 84
Tuesday, July 6 84½
Wednesday, July 7 78
Uffington, near Stamford, July 8, 1847.	J. G.

N.B. The grain crops in this neighbourhood, and for some distance round, are in the most satisfactory state. The potato crop appears to be in an equally satisfactory state in this neighbourhood; but, in the neighbourhood of Lincoln, it would seem that the potato disease has certainly appeared there, as several potatoes have been found with spots on them when taken up.

REPORTED MARRIAGE OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—The Morning Post has a vague announcement of the intended marriage of a Noble Duke with a rich and benevolent Lady. The report refers to the Duke of Wellington and Miss Biddett Counts. We have reason to believe such a marriage is in contemplation.

COURT AND HAUT TON.

RETURN OF HER MAJESTY AND PRINCE ALBERT TO BUCKINGHAM PALACE.—The Queen and Prince Albert, attended by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Desart, returned to Buckingham Palace on Wednesday afternoon, in an open carriage-and-four, escorted by a party of Lancers, from Cambridge. Her Majesty and her Royal Consort were received at the Palace by the Honourable Misses Murray and Macdonald, and Sir Edward Bowater. The Queen held a Court, on Thursday afternoon, at Buckingham Palace. A Deputation of the States of Jersey had an audience of her Majesty to present an address. The Queen and Prince Albert honoured the performance at her Majesty's Theatre with their presence in the evening.

DEPARTURE OF THE KING AND QUEEN OF THE BELGIANS.—The King and Queen of the Belgians embarked at Woolwich on Monday for Ostend, on their return to Brussels.

PRINCE WALDEMAR OF PRUSSIA.—It is expected that this distinguished Prince will, previous to his departure from England, be present at an inspection of the troops in Hyde-park, as well as a display of artillery movements at Woolwich.

THE GRAND DUKE CONSTANTINE.—The Grand Duke Constantine of Russia, on Tuesday, arrived from Worsley Hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, at Knowsley Hall, the residence of the Earl of Derby. On Wednesday, he visited Liverpool, and, after inspecting the various objects of interest in that town, was received by the Mayor and Council at the Town-hall, and afterwards embarked with his suite on board the Government mail tender, and inspected the line of docks.

DEPARTURE OF THE COUNT DE ST. AULAIRE.—The Count and Countess de St. Aulaire left Manchester House on Monday on their return to Paris.

VISCOUNT AND VISCOUNTESS PALMERSTON'S GRAND FETE.—Viscount and Viscountess Palmerston gave a superb entertainment on Saturday last, in Carlton Gardens, to their Royal Highnesses the Duchess of Gloucester and Prince George of Cambridge.

THE QUEEN'S SUMMER CRUISE.—The Royal yacht Victoria and Albert, and her tender, the Fairy, have been reported ready for the Royal service. We believe her Majesty and Prince Albert will proceed to Osborne on Tuesday next, and very shortly after will proceed on a cruise round the kingdom of Great Britain, visiting the Land's End, west coasts of England and Scotland, the Orkneys, the Shetlands, and the Hebrides, and eastward returning home.

COUNTRY NEWS.

THE ELECTIONS.

TOTNES.—The Whigs intend bringing forward Mr. Sampson Ricardo, a brother to Mr. Ricardo, M.P. The Hon. Edward Petre has given up the idea of contesting the seat with Mr. Barry Baldwin.

HULL.—Sir James Graham has withdrawn his pretensions to the representation of this borough.

SOUTH SHIELDS.—There will be a very severe contest in this borough between Mr. Wawn, the sitting member, and Mr. Whately, the new candidate on the Conservative interest.

NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.—A contest has somewhat unexpectedly arisen in this borough. Mr. Thomas Emmerson Headlam, a barrister, son of Archdeacon Headlam, of Wycliffe, Yorkshire, and nephew of Dr. Headlam, of Newcastle, has issued an address to the electors on Liberal principles. He is a Free-trader, and will be supported by the extreme Liberals with all their influence. Mr. Hodgson Hinde and Mr. Ord, the sitting Members, are again candidates.

SCARBOROUGH.—Sir John Johnstone, Bart., and the Earl of Mulgrave, are in undisturbed possession of the field, and there is little doubt that both will be elected without a poll. Sir F. W. Trench retires.

VOLVERHAMPTON.—Mr. Thornely has issued an address, announcing his intention to offer himself for re-election. In a private letter, Mr. Villiers says that he shall certainly solicit the suffrages of the electors as soon as a dissolution takes place, in compliance with a pledge he gave last year.

WIGTONSHIRE.—Sir James Graham and Col. Blair are both named as opponents to the present member, but neither with much probability.

BURY ST. EDMUND'S.—Mr. Horace Twiss has again presented himself to the electors of Bury St. Edmund's, whom he invites to reverse, at the coming general election, their decision against him at the last. And a noble Earl (Earl Jermyn), who now represents the borough, has been induced to "join fortunes" with the learned equity lawyer.

BIRMINGHAM.—In addition to the three candidates for the representation of this borough already soliciting the suffrages of the electors, a fourth gentleman has announced himself, in the person of Mr. Sergeant Allen.

NORWICH.—Mr. Feargus O'Connor, who was met on his arrival by a procession with music and banners, on Monday evening addressed the Norwich Land Society on the duty of opposing any compromise at the ensuing election. Mr. Ernest Jones was expected to attend and announce himself as a candidate for the city, but he did not appear. His absence was excused by Mr. Feargus O'Connor on the ground that he had become a candidate for Halifax. Dr. Simpson, of Norwich, son of the late town clerk, was called upon to become a candidate; but, as he did not appear, Mr. O'Connor undertook to produce a candidate a week before the election, if they would reserve their votes until then.

WEST GLOUCESTERSHIRE.—Mr. Granley Berkeley has issued an address to the electors, in which he exposes a little more of the quarrel between his brother, Lord Fitzhardinge, and himself. Mr. Berkeley states that Lord Fitzhardinge, through a committee of "gentlemen," has made proposals to "buy him out" of the representation of this division of the county, on certain terms. Lord Fitzhardinge, however, denies the construction put upon the proposals referred to, and says—"As for the sale of the representation of the county of Gloucester, the idea that either Mr. Granley Berkeley had the power to sell, or I to purchase, is perfectly ridiculous. No such consideration influenced me in acceding to the terms proposed. I had family reasons for the concession I made."

MORE ATTEMPTS AT POISONING IN THE COUNTRY.

An attempt was made, last Monday, to poison the family of Mr. J. Mayes, at Stoke-upon-Ferry, Norfolk, some arsenic having been put into the kettle containing the water used for breakfast. The whole family were taken suddenly and alarmingly ill. Of these, perhaps, Mr. Mayes was the worst. Medical advice being close at hand, no time was lost in administering remedies. The surgeon took care to secure the tea-kettle, in which the presence of arsenic was readily detected. The effects of this criminal attempt were not confined to its intended victims. Mrs. Tindale, of the Crown Inn, unconsciously took a small quantity of the water from the kettle, whilst calling on Mrs. Mayes, and has ever since been in a suffering state. In all, eight persons have been more or less affected by the poison.

There has also been a poisoning case at the village of Barnetby-le-Wold, near Caistor, Lincolnshire. The accused is a woman named Milner. It appears that some time ago, an elderly female, a relative of Milner, died very suddenly; subsequently, a child named Jekills, a daughter of the prisoner's sister-in-law, died under extraordinary circumstances; and last week, Mrs. Jekills, the mother of the child, and the wife of a labourer in the village, also died. Suspicion being at length excited, a post-mortem examination of Mrs. Jekills was ordered, and the result proved that she had been poisoned by arsenic: the body of the child was then exhumed and examined, and poison was also found in her stomach. Circumstances led to the suspicion that Milner had mixed up the deadly drug in the deceased's food; and, after a minute investigation by a Coroner's Jury, a verdict of "Wilful Murder" was returned against Milner, who has been committed to Lincoln Castle.

SESTON AND PETERBOROUGH RAILWAY.—It is expected that the line from Melton to Oakham will be opened by the month of October next; but from Oakham to Stamford not until after that month, on account of the time required to complete the Melton tunnel.

IRELAND.

THE ELECTIONS.

CITY OF DUBLIN.—Some doubt is entertained whether Mr. John O'Connell will offer for Dublin.

DUBLIN UNIVERSITY.—Mr. Henry Stopford Kyle, son of the Bishop of Cork, is a candidate for the University.

COUNTY OF WESTMEATH.—It is said that the honour of representing Westmeath County will be contended for by no less than thirteen candidates.

CORK COUNTY ELECTION.—Dr. Power has been declared duly elected for the county of Cork. The numbers at the close were—For Dr. Power, 834; for Mr. Leader, 545; majority, 289. Mr. Leader having sent in his resignation, the High Sheriff declared Dr. Power duly elected.

COUNTY OF CLARE.—The county of Clare is likely to be contested. Sir Lucius O'Brien, Bart., brother of Mr. Smith O'Brien, has issued his address to the electors. The hon. Baronet, however, states that it is not his intention to involve himself in a contest, if the tests by which on a former occasion he lost his seat are still insisted on.

RETURN OF THE LORD LIEUTENANT.—On Saturday last the Earl and Countess of Clarendon and family returned to Dublin.

LOARD MAYOR OF DUBLIN.—Mr. Jeremiah Dunn has been elected Lord Mayor of Dublin for the ensuing year. His opponent was Mr. John Reynolds.

ANOTHER ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.—As Mr. Hacket, of Fortnuna, and his lady were returning, about eight o'clock on Friday evening (last week) from Red-lady, in Tipperary, they were stopped at an angle of the road near Mountfield by two men, undisciplined, one armed with a double-barrelled gun, the other with a large cavalry pistol; both being within a yard or so of Mr. Hacket, who was sitting on the car driving. They levelled their murderous weapons at his breast; he instantly jumped off between the villains, and struck them in the face with his whip, which he supposed disturbed the aim. The two barrels were discharged at him almost instantaneously; the slugs from his mouth to his neck, up the back of his ear; the other shot tore off and burned the breast and collar of his coat without doing him further injury, whilst the shot from the pistol fortunately missed him altogether. Having kept a manly hold of the spirited animal that he drove, he was dragged along for some distance, till, having recovered his weakness from mind, he jumped on the car again, and, notwithstanding his weakness from loss of blood, he drove home to Portlanna, a distance of three miles, where he now lies dangerously ill. The motive for this crime cannot be guessed at, for Mr. and Mrs. Hacket are known to be very kind to the poor.

POSTSCRIPT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—FRIDAY.

ROYAL ASSENT.—The Royal Assent was given by commission to the Corn Importation Bill; the Militia Ballot Suspension Bill; the Cemeteries Clauses Bill; the Custody of Offenders Bill; and upwards of eighty private bills.

The Tithe Commutation Bill; and the Fisheries, Piers, and Harbours (Ireland) Bill was read a second time.

THE RELIEF OF DISTRESS IN IRELAND.—The Earl of Roden called attention to the report of the Relief Commissioners in Ireland, in which he said aspersions were made upon the character of his countrymen, and moved for some papers connected with the matter.—The Marquis of Lansdowne opposed the motion, and entered into some explanations upon the subject.—A discussion arose, and, eventually, the Earl of Roden withdrew his motion, and the House adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—FRIDAY.

METROPOLITAN IMPROVEMENTS.—Sir De Lacy Evans asked whether the improvement intended as a continuation street from New Coventry-street towards King-street, Covent-garden, was to be carried forward this session or postponed.—Lord Morpeth said there was no intention of bringing in a bill on the subject during the present session.

MISUNDERSTANDING BETWEEN MR. HUME AND MR. SPOONER.—A discussion of rather a personal nature then arose in reference to a remark made the other evening by Mr. Hume of Mr. Spooner.—Mr. OSBORNE said he trusted the House would require both hon. members to give an assurance that they would not commit a breach of the peace. (Loud and long continued cheering.)—Mr. AGLIOTBY thought there was no blame to be attached to the hon. member for Montrose, and trusted the hon. member for Birmingham would be of the same opinion, and consent to the matter being forgot.—After a few words from Mr. Hume, the subject dropped.

COMMITTEE OF SUPPLY.—The House having resolved into Committee of Supply, several votes were agreed to.—The House was occupied with the Supply votes during the remainder of the night.

ALLEGED ATTEMPT TO DEFRAUD PRINCE LOUIS NAPOLEON.

At the Central Criminal Court, yesterday, an individual named Charles Pollard, residing in Essex-street, Strand, was indicted for stealing two bills of exchange of £1000 value each, the property of Prince Napoleon, on the 15th of June.

Mr. Clarkson appeared for the prosecution. He stated that the Prince, being in temporary want of £2,000, from delay in the transmission of his customary remittances from his estates in Italy, had proposed borrowing that sum for two months. The prisoner became, by some means, acquainted with this fact, and although unknown to the Prince, wrote to him requesting a private interview, which being agreed to, he then proposed to lend the Prince the money upon the receipt of two bills of exchange for the amount, payable two months after date, the money to be at five per cent. interest. The Prince then gave the two bills of exchange, the prisoner promising to call again the next day to pay the money, which, however, he never did. It was subsequently found that the prisoner had disposed of the bills.

Prince Napoleon was examined in support of the charge, and after some further evidence had been given,

Mr. Humphreys, for the defence, contended that there was no case against the prisoner. If the indictment was for stealing the bills of exchange, the prisoner was clearly not guilty, for the paper and stamp were the prisoner's, and any right that the bill gave to the prisoner was actually intended to be conferred by the Prince, who intended to part with the bill, and never wished to see it again. There was no larceny in the case; the bill of exchange never belonged to the Prince. The moment it acquired any value beyond that of the mere paper and stamp, the Prince, by his own voluntary act, made it over to the prisoner, and any indictment on which the prisoner could be properly convicted must be for swindling, and not for larceny.

Mr. Clarkson and Mr. Bodkin then addressed the Court for the prosecution.

Mr. Baron Alderson then said, that, though he greatly regretted it, he must direct the Jury to acquit the prisoner.

A verdict of "Not guilty" was accordingly returned.

THE QUEEN'S VISIT TO SCOTLAND.—It is expected that the Royal visit to the North will be made about the 12th of the ensuing month. Her Majesty will be accompanied by Earl Grey and other noblemen. Lord John Russell, it is feared, will be detained in town by his electioneering engagements.

DEATH OF LORD REAY.—The Right Hon. Lord Reay died at Goldings, Hertfordshire, after a short illness, on Wednesday last. He was a Scotch Representative Peer.

DEATH OF CARDINAL ACTON.—Cardinal Acton died on the 27th ult., in the Jesuits' Convent, at Naples. He was born at Naples on the 6th of March, 1803.

CONSERVATIVE CANDIDATES FOR THE CITY OF LONDON.—A meeting of Conservative electors of London took place on Thursday, at the London Tavern; Mr. Thomas Baring, M.P., in the chair. The meeting was called "for the purpose of adopting measures for securing the return of four Conservative candidates;" but only three have yet been nominated. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Wilson, Mr. Hichens, Mr. F. Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Russell Ellice, Mr. J. Horsley Palmer, Mr. Colesworth, and other gentlemen; and resolutions were adopted expressive of confidence in Mr. Masterman, Mr. Alderman Johnson, and Mr. R. C. L. Bevan, the three present candidates on the Conservative interest; and, on the motion of Mr. Russell, Mr. Baring was invited to stand as a fourth candidate, but he at once declined, on account of his engagements to his present constituents. Lord Ashley's name was mentioned as a candidate; but, after some discussion, a committee was formed for the purpose of deciding upon some person who will consent to enter upon the forthcoming struggle.

FATAL ACCIDENT ON THE EASTERN COUNTIES RAILWAY.—On Thursday, as the early train from Peterborough to London was coming up, the engine jumped off the line at a place near Whittlesea, called the Hundred Foot-bridge. The engine driver shut off the steam, and having reversed his engine, became so alarmed, that he jumped off from it. The motion of the engine being rapid at the time, the consequence was, that, on alighting, he missed his footing, and was hurled to a very considerable distance, and fell with great violence. The occurrence having been observed by the guards, the breaks were at once applied, and the train fortunately brought to a stand before any injury was done. Some of the guards instantly ran to the assistance of the engine-driver, whom they found quite insensible, and bleeding. He shortly afterwards expired. Beyond the alarm, no further harm occurred, and the engine having been got upon the line again, the train proceeded, and reached London in safety.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS.

FRANCE.

Our letters from Paris announce that the Minister of Finance has presented a bill to the Chamber of Deputies, authorising the Government to contract a loan of 350,000,000 francs.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The July Meeting at Newmarket has not been by any means a brilliant affair of late years; in the present season, it was absolutely eclipsed by the rival July Meeting at Cambridge. In racing, just now, there is no middle course—either it is very good or very bad. It is not the fashion to adopt the turf as an agent of mere pleasure; it is a *mauvais ton* for any one to do so; it would be the utter annihilation of a "gent" to be detected at Epsom or Ascot without his "book." The betting at Newmarket is never miscellaneous; it very rarely calls any considerable amount of "sweeps" into activity; the Summer Meeting disposed of in the current week was altogether divested of speculation; hence it was also barren of *débat*. Very different was it, however, nearer home.

On Wednesday last was enacted the most brilliant and exciting passage of amateur aquatics ever celebrated on the river Thames, or probably on any other water, salt or fresh. On that occasion a purse of one hundred sovereigns, given by the Royal Thames Yacht Club, and open to vessels belonging to any Royal Yacht Club, was sailed for by as gallant a fleet of clippers as ever hailed within the banks of the old father of streams. It was a handicap match—that is to say a penalty of half a minute attached to every ton of measurement above that of the lowest waker craft. The course from Erith bay round the Nore Light, and back again—the starting point being also the goal.

For this golden guerdon, nineteen yachts—first-raters in their classes—were entered originally, and the issue of tickets promised a company to witness this trial of worth and skill beyond all former precedent. For this cause, the *Meteor* steamer, engaged, in the first instance, to convey the members and their friends, was found to be quite inadequate to so goodly a freight, and a second steamer was put into commission. Now, the hour for starting from London Bridge, as announced in the bills of the programme, was half-past ten, but Lord Alfred Paget, the commodore, in fear lest the tide might not suit the return, if that time were strictly abided by, got under way at ten, whereas the other vessel—the *Gem*—did not get off till hard upon eleven, whence it came to pass that her crew and company were at their wits' end, in despair of never catching the match at all—a mistrust happily dispersed by their overtaking it in the "Lower Hope."

This was mishap the first: another far more serious, and which might have put an end to the Regatta without its ever commencing, was in this wise. The thunder-storm of the previous night fell fearfully upon the town of Greenwich, where it demolished the stores of the Royal Thames Yacht Club; and, for an extra supply of anchors and cables having been forwarded to Erith, in anticipation of the greater number of yachts that would take up their stations as starters, there would have been no moorings for those that did come to the post. But, all being well that ends well, behold the fleet—their distinguishing flags "floating in the wind"—awaiting the signal gun; which booms bravely, and "off she goes" is the device of each, as fealty as she may. The following—as numbered in the original entry—started:—

Yachts.	Tons.	Port.	Owners.
8. Chamols	8	Southton	Smyth Pigott, Esq.
7. Eclipse	50	Weymouth	T. P. Wickham, Esq.
6. Princess Olga	35	Cowes	T. B. Rutherford, Esq.
10. Secret	25	London	J. W. Smith, Esq.
11. Ino	25	Ditto	H. Gibson, Esq.
13. Bianca	31	Cowes	Lord C. Paget
14. Snake	20	Poole	T. and I. M. Wainhill, Esqrs.
16. Lily of Devon	31	Plymouth	W. F. Moore, Esq.
17. Blue Belle	31	London	Twissden Hodges, Esq.
18. Little Gaudet	31	Portsmouth	A. Fontaine, Esq.
19. Antagonist	25	London	G. P. Naylor, Esq.

The wind—a pretty little white-sail breeze—enabled them to mark down, as regarded the majority, on fair terms; but long before she was abreast of Gravesend the *Eclipse*—her first appearance in public—was half-a-mile ahead of everything; the *Secret* second, as far before the third. Without any fact worth entering in our log, in this way the Nore Light was rounded; the third place for

turn being occupied by the *Princess Olga* and the *Ino*—running a dead heat; but here, by superior seamanship, the *Ino* weathered the *Princess*, and presently took the shine out of her, as well as the wind. The turning over the tide home was a most animating and interesting sight. The kill displayed by the whole fleet was admirable, that is to say by the nine which now composed it, for the *Bianca* gave up early in the contest, and the *Chamols* was *non est*. We are not, however, going to work the details, our duty not extending beyond a round of the main incidents. At six minutes past six, then, P.M., the *Eclipse* passed the winning-post, with any odds on her, but, at 6h. 18m. 7s., the *Secret* followed her, thus winning the match by 25s., her allowance for tonnage being 12m. 70s. A race of the like distance, afloat or ashore, won by 25s. is not an achievement of every day, and this issue of the match for the R. T. Y. C. Hundred Sovereigns' Purse will probably rule A. 1 in the records of yachting as long as that sport endures.

A pleasanter anniversary it can scarce hope for: when next it has one but a tenth part as enjoyable, may we be there to see. The society which has endowed the metropolitan river with these passages of most national and refined recreation—these occasions of most gentle and boon intercourse—has reached a point of popularity only inferior to its claim on public acknowledgment. The R.T.Y.C. is, as it ought to be, the first institution of its class in the world.

TATTERSALL'S.

MONDAY.—Although all the stakes lately in the market were touched upon, and the Liverpool Cup was added to them, business took a limited range, and only in the instances of Woodcraft, Teetotum, Stultz, the Questionable, Tantivy, Eryx, and Fitz Emilius, showed any change; all these horses were backed at improving prices.

7 to 4 agst Woodcraft	JULY STAKES.	5 to 2 agst Teetotum
8 to 1 agst The Conjuror	12 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	15 to 1 agst Quadruped
8 to 1 — Lightning	12 to 1 — Inheritress	20 to 1 Romance
10 to 1 — Placid	13 to 1 — Plaudit	
	GOODWOOD STAKES.	
6 to 1 agst Stultz	12 to 1 agst Millner	16 to 1 agst Miss Ellis
10 to 1 — Questionable	14 to 1 — Vampire	20 to 1 — Lothario (t. freely)
	30 to 1 agst Tantivy.	
	GOODWOOD CUP.	
3 to 1 agst The Hero	10 to 1 agst Dulcet (t)	17 to 1 — Pyrrhus the First
6 to 1 — Eryx (t)	12 to 1 — Halo	(taken)
8 to 1 — Fitz-Emilius		
	Offers to take 20 to 1 about Cossack.	
	ST. LEGER.	
5 to 2 agst Cossack (t)	11 to 1 agst Mr. Martin	20 to 1 agst Farmer's Daughter
10 to 1 — Red Hart	20 to 1 — Eryx	50 to 1 — Executor (t)
	DEAR.	
15 to 1 agst Assault	30 to 1 agst Edie Chitrore (t)	40 to 1 agst Glendower (t)
25 to 1 — Flatcatcher	40 to 1 — Beveridge (t)	50 to 1 — The Stinger (t)
	50 to 1 agst Swiss Roy.	

THURSDAY.

10 to 1 agst Cossack (t)	12 to 1 agst Plaudit (t)	15 to 1 agst Quadruped (t)
	15 to 1 agst Queen Mary (t)	
	GOODWOOD STAKES.	
8 to 1 agst Questionable	16 to 1 agst Kimbleworth (t)	18 to 1 Tantivy (t)
	GOODWOOD CUP.	
7 to 2 agst The Hero (t)	5 to 1 agst Eryx (t)	12 to 1 agst Halo (t)

DEAR.

1000 to 10 agst The Sheriff (t) | 1000 to 10 agst Woodcraft (t)
Burgundy was declared not to start (this morning) for either Goodwood Stakes or Cup.

NEWMARKET JULY MEETING.—TUESDAY.

Handicap Sweepstakes of 20 sovs each, and only 5 ftf declared, for three-yr-olds and upwards. New T.Y.C. (14 Subs, 5 of whom pay 5 sovs each.)
Mr. R. Stephenson's Keeley, 6 yrs, 8st 5lb .. (F. Butler) 1
Mr. Cheshire's Ellen Horne, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb .. (T. Carter) 2
Mr. Sandford's Kimbleworth, 3 yrs, 6st 12lb .. (J. Sharp) 3
Vert Vert and Ellen Horne made the running jointly, followed by Keeley, the others lying up with them, but, after the first quarter of a mile, with no chance of the race.

The July Stakes of 50 sovs each, 30 ft, for two-yr-olds colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 5lb. New T.Y.C. The second saves his stake. (24 Subs.)
Colonel Peel's Iodine (Pettit) 1
Mr. Payne's Woodcraft (Nat) 2
Colonel Peel's Teetotum (Chapple) 3
Iodine made strong running, followed by Teetotum and Woodcraft, nothing else after the first quarter of a mile having the slightest chance.

WEDNESDAY.

£50; three-yr olds, 7st 2lb.; four-yr olds, 8st 7lb.; five-yr olds, 9st 1lb.; six-yr olds, 9st 5lb. To start at the starting post of T.M.M., and run to the end of R. C.

Lord Orford's Footstool, 4 yrs, walked over.

A Sweepstakes of 10 sovs. each; for three-yr old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. New T.Y.C. The winner to be sold for 100 sovs, &c. (5 Subs.)
Mr. Shelley's Millwood (Butler) 1
Mr. Etwell's ch. f. by Sir Hercules, out of Passoin .. (J. Sharpe) 2
Mr. Hargreave's Bit Nibble (E. Edwards) 3

Even on Millwood, who jumped off first, but, after running about 200 yards, resigned the lead to Bit Nibble, who carried it on to the corner of the Plantations, where Millwood again showed a head, kept in front to the end, and won by half a length; the same between second and third, and the fourth close up; Sorrel a bad fifth.

Sweepstakes of 10 Sovs. each, for two-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 4lb. Last half of B. M. The winner to be sold for £200, &c. (6 Subs.)
Lord Spencer's Glutton (Boyce) 1
Lord Londale's ch c by Redshank, out of Bridegroom's dam .. (Bartholomew) 2

The Redshank colt made the running, followed by Tippet and Glutton to the hill, where the latter went up, and, after a good race with the Redshank colt, won by half a length. Tippet a bad third. The winner was claimed.

The Town Plate of £50, for three-yr-old colts, 8st 7lb; and fillies, 8st 3lb. Last mile and a distance of B.C.

Mr. Sandford's Kimbleworth (Boyce) 1
Lord Orford's Ziska (Nat) 2
Lord E. Russell's Nottingham (Sly) 3

THURSDAY.

Handicap of 15 sovs each, for three-yr-olds and upwards.
Mr. Stephenson's Doctrine, 3 yrs, 6st 2lb 1
Lord Lowther's Admiral, 3 yrs, 6st 7lb 2

All ran.

The Chesterfield Stakes of 30 sovs each, &c.
Mr. R. Watson's The Sheriff 1
Mr. Payne's Woodcraft 2

Nine ran. Won by a head.

Sweeps of 10 sovs each, for two and three-year-olds, new T.Y.C.
Mr. Barnes's Blackcock (Nat) 1
Mr. Cheshire's Ellen Horne 2

THE HAVRE REGATTAS.—The annual regattas at Havre are to take place on the 28th and 29th inst., under the patronage of his Royal Highness the Prince de Joinville. The first day is to be occupied with the trial races for the classification of oared boats, and to the race of fishing boats divided into two categories. On the 29th, which will be the grand day, seven races are to take place, boats of all nations and all ports being admitted to take part in them. The prizes for the two days are twenty-three in number, and 10,650f. in value. The Prince de Joinville gives four of the prizes, and the Rouen and Havre Railway Companies offer a pleasure boat worth 1500f.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

MARLBOROUGH ELECTION.—Mr. D. W. Harvey, Mr. Sergeant Shee, and Lord Dudley Stuart have had meetings, at which they addressed the electors, this week. Mr. Harvey declared, that if he found the feelings of the electors of the borough in his favour, he would at once resign his City Police Commissionership and place himself at the disposal of the constituency. Lord Dudley Stuart, being "extremely anxious to avoid the danger of a Tory representing the borough," has proposed a sort of preliminary ballot for the Liberal candidates; the result of which will be to determine which of them shall go to the poll. The noble Lord pledges himself to abide by the test, if the other candidates will do so.

FALL IN THE PRICE OF BREAD.—The bakers in the metropolis have, this week, made a reduction in the price of the 4lb. loaf of 4d. to 1d.

THE FOUNDER OF ST. THOMAS'S HOSPITAL.—On Wednesday, the statue of the youthful and amiable King Edward VI., the founder of this hospital, was placed on a marble pedestal in the centre of the great quadrangle of the hospital, fronting Wellington-street.

THE EXHIBITION AT WESTMINSTER HALL.—On Monday, the 19th inst., the public will be admitted, free of charge, to view the works of art now exhibiting at Westminster Hall.

SOUTHWARK ELECTION.—William Willson, Esq., of Staple-street, Long-lane, is a candidate for the representation of the borough of Southwark in the new Parliament. Mr. Alderman Humphreys also offers himself for the fifth time.

THE HEALTH OF THE METROPOLIS.—The total number of deaths registered in the metropolitan districts during the week ending Saturday, July the 3rd, was 933—an amount which comes very near to the summer average, in which the deaths stand at 940. Under the head of zymotic (endemic, epidemic, and contagious) diseases, the mortality for the week was 190, being considerably under the summer average, which is 226; but we regret to see that the deaths from typhus were twice as many as the average, the numbers being for the one 61, and for the other 30. Mr. Curtis, one of the district parish surgeons for St. Pancras, and registrar for Camden-town, has died of fever. It is said that the incipient symptoms of his disease were precisely similar to those that characterised the fatal illness which carried off Dr. Lynch. Mr. Curtis is the third parish medical officer who, within a few days, fell a victim to fever in the metropolis. During the week, there were 1277 births in the metropolis, being an excess over the mortality of 344.

EPITOME OF NEWS.—FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC.

The meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, will, next year, be held at Swansea, on the 9th of August, 1848.

The Linlithgow Town Hall, a very ancient building, was destroyed by fire on Thursday (last week). It was built in 1668, and was an object of considerable interest in Scotland. It is supposed that the fire was caused by the burning rays of the sun acting on a thick bull's-eye pane of glass, whereby the old woodwork in the roof was ignited.

The number of failures declared in Paris during the first six months of 1847 amounted to 635, viz., 109 in January, 84 in February, 107 in March, 123 in April, 130 in May, and 82 in June.

A few days ago the first stone of the works of the gigantic steam engine destined to drain the lake of Haarlem was laid.

The inauguration of the statue of Frederick the Great took place at Breslau on the 27th ult., in the presence of the King and the Prince of Prussia. Among those who assisted at the ceremony was an old veteran, 109 years of age, who had served in the armies of the great King.

Mr. J. Payne Collier has been nominated Secretary to the Commission for Inquiring into the Management of the British Museum.

The *Virgilia* has arrived at Liverpool from Boston, United States, with articles of food and general merchandise, and 291 tons weight of ice. This is the first importation of the kind from the United States during the present season.

The opening of the Lowestoft and Reedham Railway took place on Thursday (last week), the line having been previously inspected and reported upon in a favourable manner by Captain Coddington, the Government Inspector.

We learn from Constantinople that the Palace being built by the Viceroy of Egypt at Beycos, on the Asiatic side of the Bosphorus, will be of the finest stone that can be procured, and adorned with 150 marble columns. Close to it will be a Kiosk for the Sultan. The facade towards the sea will be 200 paces (more than 400 feet) in length. It is believed that the construction will require three or four years, and the cost is estimated at about £240,000.

The price of potatoes has fallen very considerably. New ones have been selling at Covent Garden at the rate of 4d. to 1d. per lb., and fine sized at 1d. per lb.

A return of the number of informations for offences under the Receipt Stamp Tax Acts, shows that in 1844 the number of informations was 304, and the amount of penalties imposed, £820; in 1845 the number of informations was 236, and the amount of penalties imposed £561; and in 1846 the number of informations was 262, and the amount of penalties imposed £1031.

The city of Hamburg has just experienced a severe loss in the death of M. Syndic Sieveking, one of the most distinguished members of the Government, and the individual who, for a series of years, held the portfolio of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs of that city.

Mr. Broughton, the Magistrate at Worship-street, is to succeed the late Mr. Rawlinson at Marylebone Police Court, and Mr. Hammell will go to Worship-street, in the room of Mr. Broughton.

The *Malta Mail* of the 25th ult. says:—"We have just received intelligence from Kurdistan that is rather discouraging. It is said that in an engagement with the Kurds the Turks have lost about 3000 men."

On the 21st ult. an embankment of the Oder, near the little town of Chaluepe, in the district of Liegnitz, in Prussian Silesia, gave way, and the waters flowing into the adjacent fields with great rapidity, carried away and drowned twenty men who were engaged in hay-making. The accounts of the injury done by the inundations in all parts of Silesia are very afflicting.

The *Dart* arrived at Portsmouth on Wednesday afternoon, from Madeira, bringing news to the 15th of June, at which time the island was still under the control of the Junta.

On Tuesday night, a large bonded warehouse in Suffolk-street, Liverpool, one of a lofty range commonly known as Poole's warehouses, fell down. It was in the occupation of Mr. R. Gibson, and was heavily stored with grain.

A Turkish brig from Alexandria, bound to Tunis, with 175 pilgrims from Mecca, has been totally lost on the small island of Cufoneni, and only 68 persons saved. The pilgrims were all natives of Algiers.

Mr. C. Carus Wilson has abandoned his *long suit* in the Court of Exchequer, wherein he claimed £300 as damages from Mr. J. Kandich, Governor of the public gaol of Jersey, for false imprisonment.

Prince Charles Lucien Bonaparte (Prince de Canino) left England on Wednesday for Copenhagen. The Prince came expressly to this country to attend the meeting of the British Association at Oxford, and he goes to Copenhagen for the purpose of being present at a scientific meeting in that capital.

The Brussels papers mention that the King of the Netherlands has had another relapse, and add that his health, which had previously excited some apprehension, is again in an alarming state.

The funeral service for the repose of the soul of O'Connell was celebrated at Rome, with great pomp, on the 28th ult., in the church of St. Andrew della Valle. The son of O'Connell, the Rev. Dr. Milley, and all the Irish then at Rome were present, together with a number of Cardinals, Bishops, Roman Princes, and the *élite* of the French clergy and travellers. Father Ventura pronounced the funeral oration of the deceased.

A letter from Laurwig, in Norway, states that the temperance movement has extended to that place, and been so very favourably received, that, though the town contains 8000 inhabitants, no spirituous liquors have been sold there since the 1st of January.

Another forgery of Railway Scrip has been discovered at Leeds. The Company whose scrip has been forged is the South Yorkshire (Doncaster, Goole, &c.) Railway Company. It is stated that the counterfeit cheque is much larger in the counterfeit than in the genuine scrip, and that there is no full point or period after the letters "for £20 shares." The paper is of an inferior quality, and the printing is not so well executed as the genuine scrip.

No less than eight Roman Catholic Clergymen have recently died from typhus fever in Liverpool.

Accounts from Greece to the 23rd ult., state that the notorious chieftain Grivas, at the head of his Palikari, had taken up arms in Acarnania, had seized on a fortified castle, and was in open revolt against King Otto's Government. It is also stated that Lord Seyton, the Lord High Commissioner in the Ionian Islands, had proceeded to Santa Maura (which island is scarcely separated from the main land of Acarnania), in order to ascertain the exact nature and extent of the revolt.

We learn from Goerlitz, in Prussian Silesia, that on the 28th ult. the last stone was laid of the immense viaduct which passes over the valley of the Niesse. This viaduct, which has been three years and a half in construction, is one of the most magnificent works of the present century. It has cost more than 18,000,000 francs.

Accounts from Palermo of the 12th June give promise of a magnificent harvest in Sicily. It was expected that the wheat would be cut by the end of the month. The vines and the olives promise equally well.

Frederic Douglas, once an American slave, has been appointed President of the New England Anti-Slavery Convention.

The daily expenses of the Great Western Railway Company in the present Parliament, have been estimated at £4500, or about £30,000 a week.

The Railway calls for the month of July amount to £4,926,545, which is the largest monthly payment of this year, except that of January, which was £5,565,968.

At the Central Criminal Court on Wednesday, Joseph Willett was found guilty of perjury, and sentenced to be confined for one month in the House of Correction and then to be transported for seven years. The prosecution was instituted by the assignees appointed under a fiat in bankruptcy issued against the defendant in October, 1844, the alleged perjury having been committed by the defendant upon his examination before the court.

The *Morning Chronicle* has announced its intention to reduce its price on and after the 26th inst., from five-pence to four-pence.

An Edinburgh paper says that the amount of fever raging among "the navvies" engaged in forming the Caledonian Line is very great. It is of a very dangerous and fatal description—mostly black spotted typhus. A great number of deaths have occurred recently.

The quays at Liverpool are said to be now literally piled up with flour, grain of all kinds, rice, meal, and other articles of food, discharged from the American and other vessels which line them.

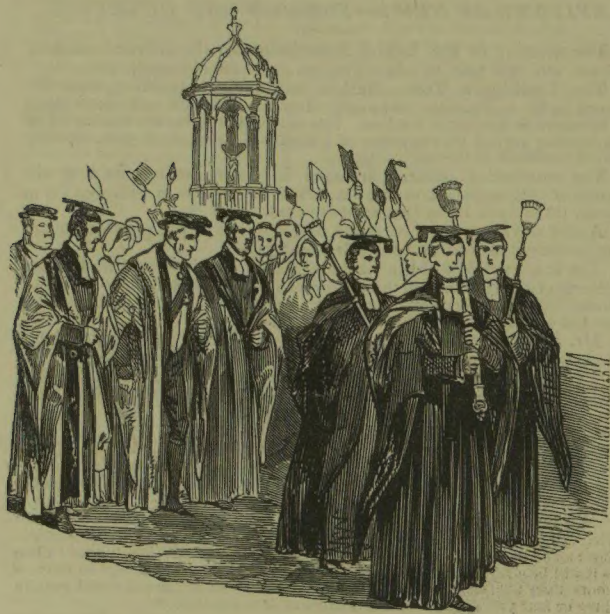
During the week ending on Sunday last, the number of persons passing between England and France was—At Boulogne, 1958; at Calais, 388; total, 2346.

A letter from Algiers announces that El Harnoui, the Chief of the Nemenchas, who, on the frontier of Tunis and in the east of the province of Constantina, was so long a determined adversary of the French, has at length, in imitation of Bou Maza, surrendered himself, trusting to the generosity of the French Government.

It is said that Mr. Ferrand, M.P., is about to marry the sister of Lord Blaunt; should the match take place, he will be brother-in-law to a daughter of the Duke of Sutherland.

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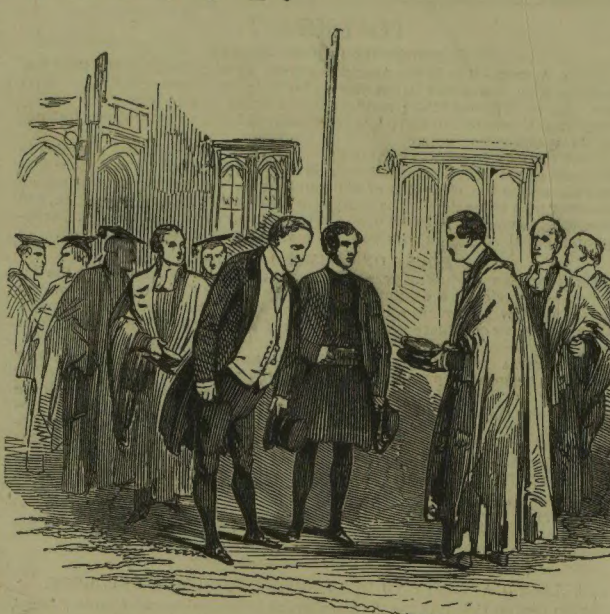
THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.



THE ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.



PRINCE WALDEMAR AND SUITE.



SIR R. PEELE, THE BISHOP OF OXFORD, AND THE DUKE OF SAXE WEIMAR.

(Continued from page 21.)
TRINITY COLLEGE.

This noble edifice, as at the last Royal Visit, was appointed for her Majesty's residence; and here, accordingly, the preparations for the Royal reception were very complete, and the anxiety of the official personages, as it were, concentrated. The scene in the Quadrangle was strikingly picturesque; for, here were assembled the Professors, Doctors, Masters of Arts, and a few favoured visitors. The Royal residence is on the west side of the Square, adjoining the upper end of the noble Hall. "On the broad and newly-gravelled walks, and green parterres (of the Quadrangle) there met thousands of happy faces, rejoicing to recognise old competitors after a long interval of time and diversified pursuit. All were clad in the Academic costume appropriate to the different degrees they had attained; the bright scarlet robe of the one class contrasting with the black gowns and white hoods of another not more strongly than the age and aspect of their respective owners."

At twenty-five minutes to one o'clock, the Duke of Wellington arrived at Trinity, and was received with such a shout of affectionate greeting that many thought her Majesty herself had come; and it was not a little amusing to see hundreds of the University men, of all degrees and of all ages, running—despite the encumbrance of their robes—from one side of Trinity Quadrangle to the other, to assist in the welcome.

From Trinity Hall, the long tables which usually occupy the floor, had been entirely removed; and, at the upper end was a slightly raised and superbly carpeted platform, on which was placed a chair of state, richly carved and gilt, covered with scarlet satin damask, and embroidered in gold.

At the lower end of the Hall was an orchestra, or gallery, in which were accommodated the wives and daughters of the masters and professors; to whom a summer refectory of ices, fruits, &c., was served before the Queen's arrival.

ARRIVAL AT TRINITY.

At twenty minutes to two o'clock, the Royal procession, headed by the municipal authorities, reached Trinity-gate. As the Queen's carriage passed through, the Royal Standard was hoisted on the flag-staff of the turreted entrance, and the procession, accompanied by the University officers, and a guard of honour, passed on, by the *jet d'eau*, along the centre walk, and round up to the Lodge, amidst the enthusiastic plaudits of the multitude, the band playing the National Anthem. On reaching the Lodge, the Vice-Chancellor and the College authorities presented their insignia of office, which her Majesty was graciously pleased to order them to resume. The Queen then entered the Lodge with Prince Albert.

With the exception of the gallery, Trinity Hall had been, up to this moment, empty; but, shortly after two o'clock, Dr. Whewell, (the Master of Trinity), entered, escorting Lady Hardwicke, Mrs. Whewell, Miss Marshall, and Madame Bunsen, who took their seats on the north side of the dais, whereon her Majesty's throne was placed. The main entrances remained closed, until a quarter past two, when her Majesty entered the Hall through a side door, at the upper end, communicating with the Lodge. The Queen was ushered in by Colonel Phipps and the Earl of Fortescue, and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Desart. Prince Waldemar of Prussia also accompanied her Majesty; and in the Royal party were Sir George Grey, the Secretary of State for the Home Department, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, &c.

The Duke of Wellington, the Bishops of London and Oxford, and other distinguished visitors, were in their places according to their academical rank. On her *entrée*, the Queen immediately advanced and saluted the Countess of Hardwicke, who presented her Majesty with a bouquet of the choicest flowers. The Queen wore a white lace dress over silk, trimmed with straw-coloured satin, and a white chip bonnet with marabout feather.

THE ADDRESS IN TRINITY HALL.

The doors at the lower end of the Hall were now thrown open,

and his Royal Highness the Chancellor (habited in his gorgeous satin robes, ponderous with bullion tassels and fringe, and its train borne by attendants), accompanied by the Duke of Wellington, the Bishop of Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, and the other Masters of Colleges, entered, followed by the whole body of Professors, Doctors, and Members of the University.

The Chancellor having approached the dais, the Queen rose, and advanced a step or two towards his Royal Highness who now proceeded to read the following

ADDRESS OF THE UNIVERSITY TO THE QUEEN.

"May it please your Majesty,
"We, your Majesty's most loyal and devoted subjects, the Chancellor, Masters, and Scholars of the University of Cambridge, avail ourselves of your Majesty's gracious permission at this time to renew our assurances of our attachment to your Majesty's person and Government."

"The recollection of your Majesty's former visit is preserved by us with feelings of pride and satisfaction, and we now hail with fervent joy your Majesty's presence amongst us for a second time, and desire to express—though in the fullest manner no words can convey it—our heartfelt gratitude for this gracious mark of Royal favour. We trust that we may be allowed to consider the honour which we enjoy as a proof of your Majesty's undiminished favour, which will be cherished as an incentive to renewed exertion, and will encourage the members of our body, in their several stations, to deserve your Majesty's approbation by a zealous and diligent discharge of their important duties."

"The time which has elapsed since the period of your Majesty's former visit has been marked by an important change in the highest office of our body. We have had to deplore the loss of our late exemplary Chancellor, who, to his great regret, was prevented by the infirm state of his health, from assuming his place among us, and expressing in person his acknowledgment of your Majesty's gracious favour."

"We are encouraged by your Majesty's presence in the University at this time, to entertain a confident hope that the act of the University, in filling this vacant office, has been regarded by your Majesty with approbation; and we trust that the same Royal protection and favour will be continued to us, which we have been wont to enjoy from the Sovereigns of this kingdom."

"The occasion seems to require that we should take the opportunity of assuring your Majesty that we are not unmindful of those purposes which the University was instituted to accomplish. We trust there have not been wanting hitherto zeal for the cause of literature and of science, and efforts to promote the still more elevated and holy object which our founders had in view in the establishment of religion and virtue."

"We would venture to appeal to recent discoveries in astronomical and other kindred sciences—to the many persons eminent in literature and sciences, and in the public offices of life—to the statesmen, judges, and philosophers of our country, who have received their early education and been taught to discipline their minds in this seat of learning. We trust we may call attention, also, to the clergy in general, who have gone from us and contributed so much to the elevation of the character of our country, and who, by their piety, their truth of doctrine, and their innocence of life, have done so much to prove themselves the blessing and glory of the land."

"While we thus reflect with satisfaction upon the good fruit which has resulted from the past labours of the University, our attention is awakened to the task which lies before us. We see how important is the place which the University occupies in respect to the sound happiness of the world, and how dignified are the duties, and how great the responsibilities, of those who have to direct its studies and administer its affairs."

"We desire to assure your Majesty that these topics of reflection are ever before our minds, and that it is our care to address ourselves to the course of duty in a deep and earnest spirit, undaunted by difficulty but warmed by the consideration of it to that patience and temper which we hope, by God's blessing, will bring success."

"It is our earnest desire and prayer that your Majesty may long live to see the fruit of our efforts for our country's welfare."

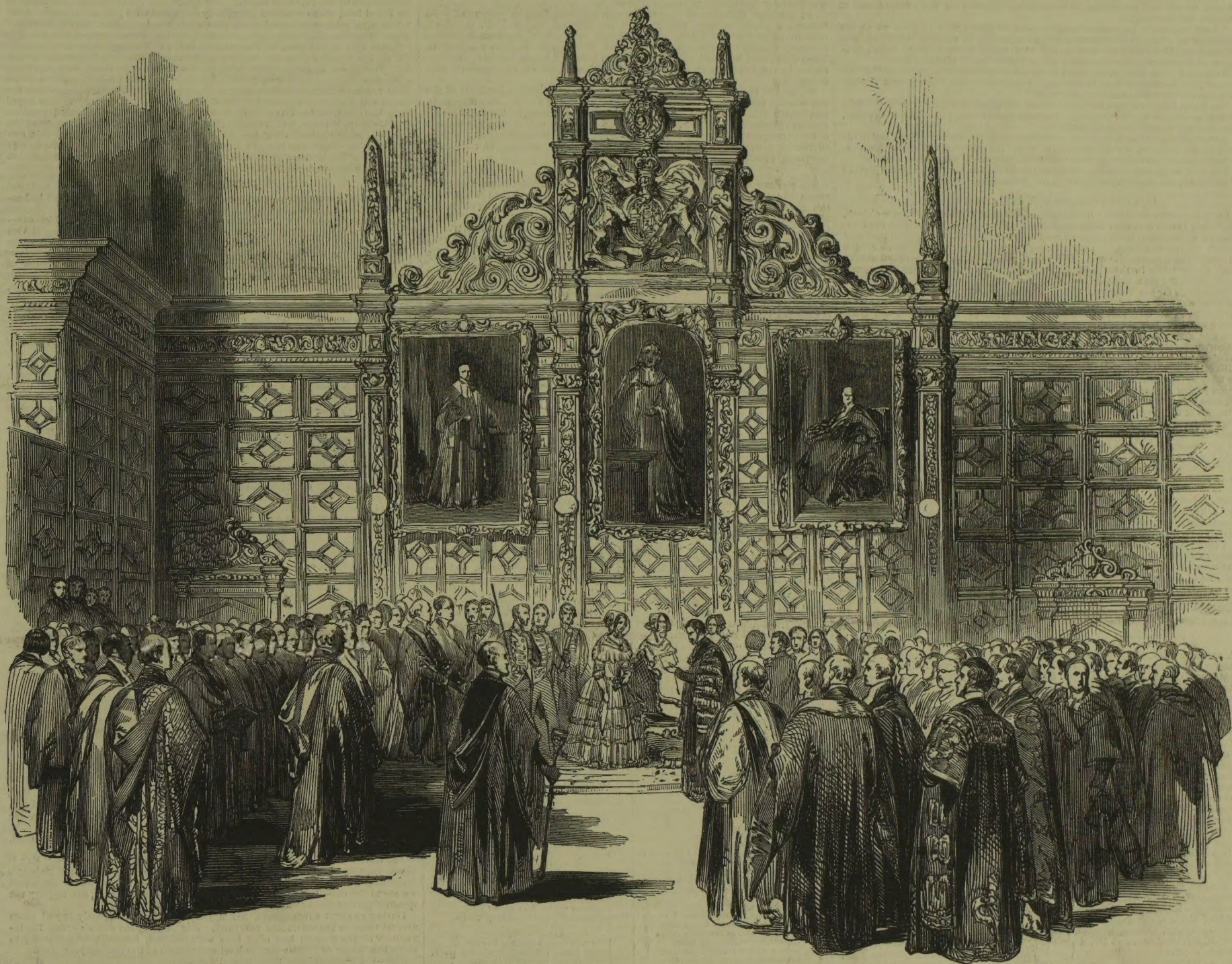
"May Almighty God protect and strengthen you, prosper you with all happiness, and pour down upon you the continua dew of his blessing."

His Royal Highness the Chancellor, having read the above Address, making an obeisance, presented it to her Majesty, who, still remaining standing, read



THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR ACCOMPANIED BY THE MEMBERS OF THE UNIVERSITY ENTERING THE HALL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

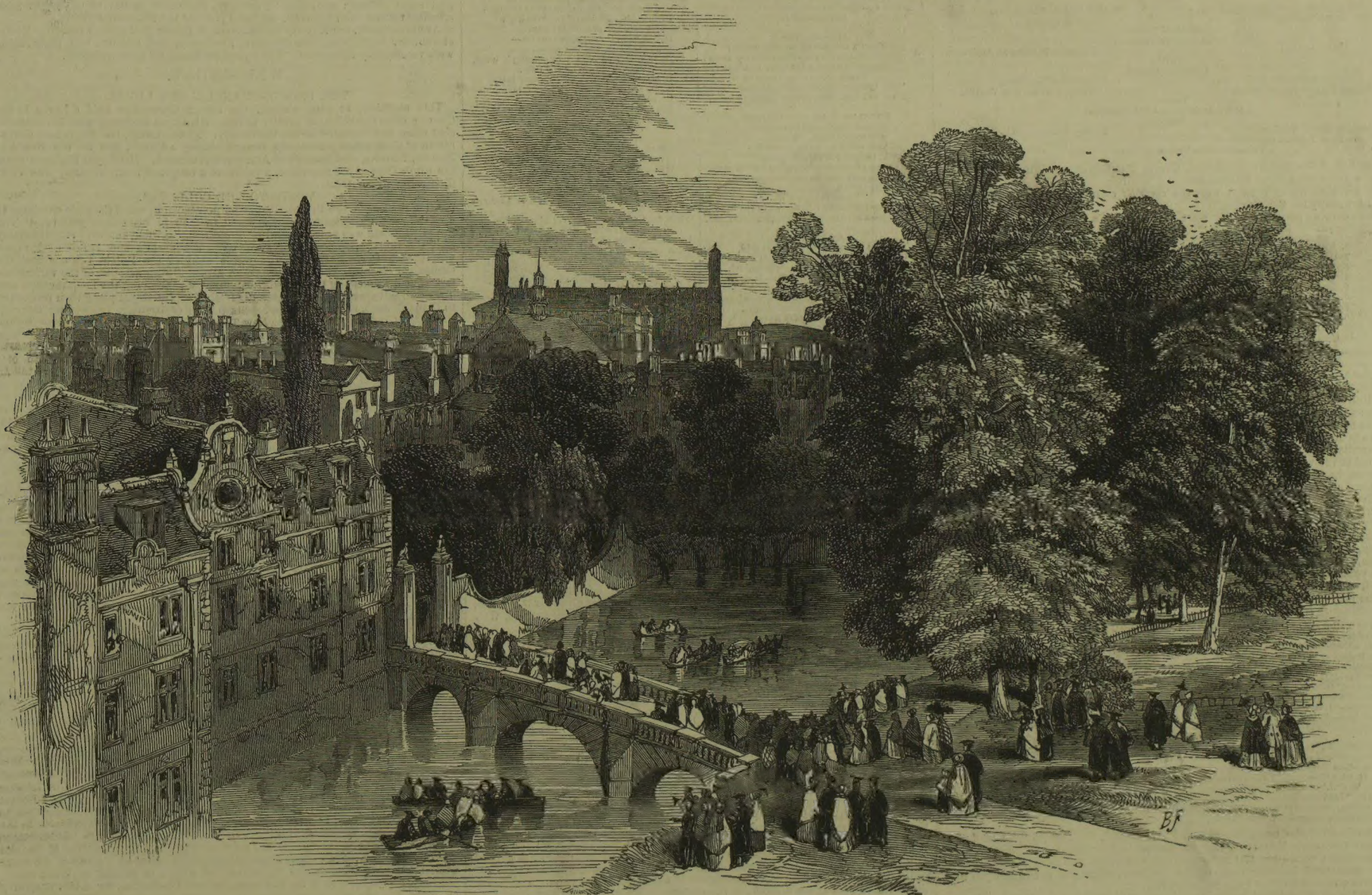
THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.



THE PRINCE CHANCELLOR READING THE ADDRESS TO HER MAJESTY IN THE HALL OF TRINITY COLLEGE.

the following most gracious answer which was handed to her Majesty by Sir George Grey:—

"I have received with the highest satisfaction your loyal and affectionate Address. of my entire approbation of the act of the University in their selection
 "It affords me great pleasure to visit you on this occasion, and to assure you, Chancellor,



VIEW FROM THE NEW BUILDINGS OF ST. JOHN'S ON THE DAY OF THE JOINT FETE.

"I have always felt it to be one of the first duties of a British Sovereign to extend favour and protection to institutions intended for the advancement of religion and learning.

"I am peculiarly impressed with a sense of that duty in a place which has produced so many persons eminently distinguished in science, literature, and religion, and in which I am surrounded with noble monuments of the munificence of Princes who have preceded me on the throne of this kingdom.

"None of those Princes can have more earnestly desired to promote the welfare of your University than myself, and I shall ever feel the warmest interest in its continued and increasing prosperity."

His Royal Highness the Chancellor, who remained standing below the dais, now presented to her Majesty the Vice-Chancellor and the heads of Colleges, who had the honour of kissing hands.

Almost immediately, a backward movement took place among the crowd in the body of the Hall, in which Prince Albert and the other authorities of the University speedily participated, at which her Majesty could not repress a smile.

The Hall being now cleared, her Majesty withdrew to Trinity Lodge, to partake of luncheon, and was there joined by the Prince Chancellor.

CONVOCATION IN THE SENATE HOUSE.

From soon after ten o'clock in the morning until nearly half-past three o'clock, the Senate House had been filled with some 3000 spectators, to witness the Convocation appointed to be held there. The whole assembly had, from the great variety of the costumes, a very rich effect: the magnificent dresses of the Officers of the Household, the crimson gowns of the Doctors, the brilliant assemblage of the ladies in their light and elegant summer attire, mingled harmoniously with the dark gowns of the Masters of Arts.

The fittings for the reception of her Majesty were in superb taste. At the west end was a raised dais, covered with a splendid Victoria carpet; and on it were set two state chairs and ottomans, covered with crimson velvet and gold. Above was an elliptical canopy of crimson cloth, trimmed with gold cord and lace, and surmounted with a regal crown.

Shortly before half-past three o'clock, Prince Albert entered, in his Chancellor's robes, and was hailed with enthusiastic cheers.

His Royal Highness made his way with some difficulty through the throng in the body of the room, and ascending the platform, bowed to the assembly. The Prince looked remarkably well in his robes. After about a quarter of an hour had been consumed in going through some formalities incident to the occasion, a flourish of trumpets, and loud cries of "the Queen," announced the approach of her Majesty; when the Prince proceeded through the Hall to meet her. The whole assembly were now standing. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the gentlemen their caps and hats, all vying with each other in enthusiastic loyalty and joy. Her Majesty was evidently deeply gratified, and, after ascending the platform, turned round, and made three separate obeisances; she then seated herself on her Throne. Prince Albert occupied a chair somewhat to the left.

Her Majesty having taken her seat, Mr. Crick, the public orator of the University, delivered a Latin oration, on introducing to the Chancellor the foreign Princes and others who were to receive honorary degrees. This oration occupied nearly an hour in the delivery, and so exhausted the patience of the assembly, that, long before it was brought to a conclusion, the most unequivocal symptoms of fatigue were manifested.

At the close of the oration, the Prince rose, and gracefully bowed, in acknowledgment of the compliments bestowed upon him. Some honorary degrees were then conferred by his Royal Highness; and the Convocation was dissolved. The Prince-Chancellor then conducted her Majesty down the centre of the Senate House to the Royal carriage, which proceeded back to Trinity College, amidst the same loyal demonstrations as before.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR'S BANQUET.

About six o'clock, the guests invited to the Banquet at Catherine Hall, began to arrive; and were assembled in Doctors' scarlet gowns on the lawn in front of the Master's Lodge. At half-past six o'clock, the Queen, the Prince-Chancellor, and suite, entered the gates of the College; when the band of the Sappers and Miners played the national anthem.

Having retired for a few moments to the Master's Lodge, her Majesty and the Prince-Chancellor walked across the court, which was richly carpeted for the occasion, accompanied by the Duchess of Sutherland, and Sir R. Peel, the Bishop of Oxford, the Vice-Chancellor, the Doctors, and the other guests, who had ranged themselves on the side of the lawn, to the Hall, where the dinner was laid out in the most tasteful and elegant style.

The display of silver and silver-gilt plate on the table and sideboards was most magnificent. It was laid out under the immediate direction of Mr. T. Reed, of Market-hill, Cambridge.

The Vice-Chancellor took his seat at the centre of the cross table; on his right sat her Majesty, and on the left his Royal Highness the Prince-Chancellor.

From the cross table two others stretched at right angles the entire length of the Hall, at which the other guests were seated.

The following is a list of the principal guests:—The Hereditary Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, Prince Waldemar of Prussia, Prince Peter of Oldenburg, the Duke of Wellington, Earl Fortescue, Mr. Bancroft, the Duchess of Sutherland, Mrs. Philpott, Baron Van de Weyer, Earl of Aberdeen, Duke of Norfolk, Chevalier Bunsen, Countess Desart, Lord Hardwicke, the Marquis of Exeter, Bishop of Durham, the Masters of Jesus, Pembroke, Peterhouse, the Provost of King's, Master of Sidney Sussex, Colonel Seymour, the Master of Emmanuel, Prebendary of Norwich, Mr. Goulburn and Mr. Law (members for the University), the Master of Magdalen, the Dean of Windsor, the Earl of Morton, the Marquis Camden, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Marquis Spinola (father-in-law to the Vice-Chancellor), &c.

The Vice-Chancellor said grace. Appended is the bill of fare, copies of which, printed in silver on blue satin, were placed before her Majesty and Prince Albert:—

Charlotte Russe à l'Ananas.	Turbot.	Raisiné Paté de Ris de Veau.
Timbale de Volaille.	Gelée de Fraises.	
Mayonnaise.	Basket of Pastry.	Le petit Pigeon en Aspic.
	Matelotte de Tenches.	
	Turbot.	
	Chantilly Basket.	
Gelée Macédoine.	Salade d'Ecrevisses.	
Raisiné Paté de Ris de Veau.	Charlotte Russe à la Vanille.	
	Turbot.	
	Les Filets de Sole à l'Hollandaise.	
	Relevés.	
Haunches of Venison.	Turkey Poults larded.	
Necks of Venison braised.	Quail.	
	Fricandeau de Veau à la Sauce Tomate.	

The fish was supplied by Messrs. Grove, Charing-cross. The venison was a present from Mr. Earl of Hardwicke. Messrs. Hudson, of Trinity, were the *chefs de cuisine*; and Mr. Edlin, of the Ball Inn, supplied the wine.

The following pieces of music were played by the band on the lawn during the dinner:—

1. March—"Prince Albert's."
2. Cavatina—"Ernani, Ernani, Involami!" Verdi.
3. Waltz—"Bouquet Royal" Jullien.
4. Quadrille—"La Fille du Regiment" Musard.
5. The Lay of Paele Pastel.
6. Polka—"Stradella" Cooke.
7. March—"Mary Blane" Youle.
8. Ballad—"Gone is that Calmness" Wallace.
9. Polka—"Bridal Polk" C. D. Albert.
10. Quadrille—"Ernani" Jullien.

CONCERT IN THE SENATE HOUSE.

After the grand banquet at Catherine Hall, there was a Concert at the Senate House, at which her Majesty, Prince Albert, and most of the principal guests of the University attended. On her Majesty's entrance, the National Anthem was sung: the whole company rising.

The Senate House presented a most splendid spectacle on the occasion. There was a brilliant display of beauty. The members of the University attended in their University robes. Prince Albert wore his scarlet robes as Doctor, and on the dais around the Royal seats were a crowd of Peers, Prelates, and other distinguished persons, in similar robes, with Peeresses and other ladies of distinction in rich and elegant attire. Her Majesty wore a pink dress, with a splendid wreath of diamonds. Her Majesty and the Prince sat (the Prince on her left hand) upon chairs of state, under a splendid canopy. The Senate House was crowded in every part, and there could not have been less than 2000 persons present.

The orchestra included most of the principal performers—Blagrove, Seymour, Willy, Griesbach, Cramer, Lindley, Richardson, Nicholls, Cooke, Williams, Baumann, Platt, Harper, Smithers, &c., &c. T. Cooke being leader of the band. The vocalists were Mdle. Albani, Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Signors Lablache and Salvi, and Messrs. Lockey and Phillips.

The programme comprised:—

- PART I.
- "The National Anthem," a Symphony (MS.), introduction and first allegro, T. Attwood Walmisley.
- Trio—"Curechman"—Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, and Mr. Lockey, "Ti prego, O padre eterno! a benedir del ciel l'anima mia."
- Cavatina—"Il Barbiere di Siviglia," Rossini.
- Duetto—"Il Turco in Italia," Rossini. Signor Lablache and Mr. Phillips.
- Scene—"Oberon"—C. M. Von Weber, Miss Birch.
- Aria—"Oberon," Verdi, Signor Salvi.
- Duetto—"L'Italiana in Algeri," Rossini, Mdle. Albani, and Signor Lablache.
- Madrigal—"T. Attwood Walmisley." (The words from a Masque by Ben Jonson.)
- Overture—"Fidelio," Beethoven.

- PART II.
- Concerto, Violin—Herr Joachim, F. Mendelssohn, Bartholdy.
- Aria—"Maria di Rohan," Donizetti, Signor Salvi.
- Aria—"Le Nozze di Figaro," Mozart, Signor Lablache.
- Recit. ed Aria—Mozart, Miss Dolby.
- Duetto—"L'Elisir d'Amore," Donizetti, Signor Salvi, and Signor Lablache.
- Aria—"Locezia Borgia," Donizetti, Mdle. Albani.
- Laughing Song and Chorus—"L'Allegro," Handel, Mr. Phillips.
- Jubilee Overture—"C. M. Von Weber."

Shortly after the commencement of the concert, the Marquis of Lansdowne entered the Senate House and took his seat at the door in order not to disturb the proceedings; which her Majesty observing, sent one of the Doctors on her right, and commanded his appearance on the platform, where the noble Marquis took his seat on the left of the Prince-Chancellor.

The Queen retired shortly after ten o'clock, walking down the Hall amidst the enthusiastic cheering of the audience.

Many of those who were at the concert left early in order to proceed to Par-

ker's Piece—a common outside the town—at which amusement for the million was liberally provided in the shape of fireworks.

At all the Colleges, of course, hospitality and festivity prevailed. At Trinity, a grand banquet was given in the evening in the Hall, at which, after the healths of her Majesty and the Prince were given, Professor Sedgwick, in a very eloquent speech, gave the health of Sir Harry Smith, who was present. The gallant hero returned thanks in his usual brief and happy manner. He concluded by proposing the Duke of Wellington's health, which was received with enthusiasm.

We should not omit to state that one of the most interesting incidents of the day was the meeting of Prince Waldemar and Sir Harry Smith. The Prince observing the gallant soldier, in the great quadrangle of Trinity, as his Royal Highness was proceeding with her Majesty's cortege to the Senate House, jumped out of the carriage, and embraced him most enthusiastically, to the great delight of the surrounding thousands, who loudly cheered the burst of affection on the part of the young Prince.

TUESDAY.

The glorious weather continued, and the town presented the same gay and animated aspect as yesterday. The day's proceedings in the Senate House were the grand feature of the installation, so that there was no falling off in the attraction. The Royal Party breakfasted at Trinity Lodge. At ten, the Prince Chancellor proceeded to the Senate House, to be installed in his new dignity.

COMMENCEMENT DAY.—THE SENATE HOUSE.

So early as six o'clock, the doors were besieged by fair aspirants for seats; and long before nine, every doorway was blocked up with a phalanx of beauty and fashion. When we state that upwards of 600 tickets of admission had been issued by the Registrar, more than the Senate House could possibly contain, the anxiety displayed to obtain seats cannot be wondered at. The moment the doors opened the rush was terrific, and but a few minutes elapsed ere the house was filled in every corner.

At nine o'clock, the platform on the right and left of the Throne was filled; the Earl of Hardwicke; the Bedels of the University; the Vice-Chancellor; the Heads of Colleges; the Prince Waldemar of Prussia, Prince Lowenstein, the Duke of Saxe Weimar, Chevalier Bunsen and lady, the Belgian Ambassador and lady, the Duke of Buccleuch, the Marquis and Marchioness of Northampton, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Devon, Lord Campbell, Lord Montague, the Bishop of London, the Bishop of Oxford, the Bishop of St. David's, the Bishop of Norwich, the Bishop of Melbourne, Sir Robert and Lady Peel, the Vice-Chancellor of England, Mr. W. Y. Peel, Mr. Goulburn, and the Hon. Mr. Law, occupying prominent positions. Up till nearly ten o'clock, the Undergraduates in the gallery congratulated themselves on having taken possession of the most convenient and commanding places in the Senate House.

The Duke of Wellington arrived about a quarter before ten o'clock, and was received outside by the band with "See the Conquering Hero comes," and inside the walls of the Senate House with the most tumultuous applause.

At five minutes to ten, a flourish of trumpets announced the arrival of the Prince-Chancellor, who, accompanied by his suite, and preceded by the Bedels, made his way up the centre of the Senate House, amidst vociferous cheering, and waving of handkerchiefs. After acknowledging the salutations of the noblemen and their ladies on either side of the platform, his Royal Highness took his seat in the chair of state on the left of the Throne.

The Prince wore his robes as Chancellor, with his collar and badge, and remained with cap on head, while the different Prizemen recited their essays before him.

The Exercises for the Chancellor's Medal, Sir W. Browne's Medal, and the Porson Prize were received, and the prizes delivered to the Prizemen by his Royal Highness, who said a kind word to each. Before this part of the business of Commencement Day had been completed, at eight minutes past ten, the Queen arrived, attended by the Lords and Ladies of her suite, the Foreign Princes, and other visitors. Her Majesty was received by the Chancellor in the same form as yesterday. The Queen wore a lace dress over pink, with lace flounces; a transparent lace bonnet, with flowers; and a lace *visite* lined with French white silk; a pearl necklace and gold bracelets.

At a quarter past eleven, commenced the performance of the following

INSTALLATION ODE,

written by Mr. William Wordsworth (Poet Laureate), and set to music by Thomas Attwood Walmisley, M.A., Professor of Music, Cambridge.

INTRODUCTION AND CHORUS.
For thirst of power that Heaven disowns,
For temples, towers, and thrones,
Too long insulted by the Spoiler's shock,
Indignant Europe cast
Her stormy foe at last
To reap the whirlwind on a Libyan rock.

SOLO.—Tenor.
War is passion's basest game,
Madly played to win a name;
Up starts some tyrant, Earth and Heaven to dare;
The servile million bow;
But will the lightning flash aside to spare
The despot's laurelled brow?

CHORUS.
War is mercy, glory, fame,
Waged in Freedom's holy cause;
Freedom, such as man may claim
Under God's restraining laws,
Such is Albion's fame and glory;
Let rescued Europe tell the story.

RECIT.—(Accompanied)—Contralto.
But, lo! what sudden cloud has darkened
The land as with a funeral pall?
The Rose of England suff' red light,
The flower has drooped, the isle's delight,
Flower and bud together fall—
A nation's hopes lie crushed in Claremont's
desolate hall.

AIR.—Soprano.
Time a checkered mantle wears;
Earth awakes from wintry sleep;
Again the tree a blossom bears;
Cease, Britannia, cease to weep!
Hark to the peals on this bright May-morn!
They tell that your future Queen is born!

SOPRANO SOLO AND CHORUS.
A Guardian Angel fluttered
Above the babe, unseen;
One word he softly uttered—
It named the future Queen;
And a joyful cry through the island rang,
As clear and bold as the trumpet's clang,
As bland as the reed of peace—
"Victoria be her name!"
For righteous triumphs are the base
Whereon Britannia rears her peaceful fame.

QUARTET.
Time, in his mantle's sunniest fold,
Uplifted on his arms the child;
And, while the fearless infant smiled,
Her happy destiny foretold.
"Infancy, by wisdom mild,
Trained to health and heartless beauty;
Youth, by pleasure unbeguiled
From the lure of lofty duty;
Womanhood in pure renewal,
Seated on her lineal throne;
Leaves of myrtle in her crown,
Fresh with lustre all their own.
Love, the treasure worth possessing
More than all the world beside,
This shall be her choicest blessing
Oft to Royal hearts denied.

The vocalists were Miss Birch, Miss Dolby, Mr. Phillips, and Mr. Lockey. The instrumental performers were the same as at the previous night's concert. Professor Walmisley, who wore his splendid robes as Professor of Music, conducted.

The Times report states that many portions of the Ode were very loudly cheered. "In one of the solos a favourite air of the Prince Chancellor was introduced, and in the portion referring to Luther's life there was a marked resemblance in the trumpet accompaniment to his celebrated hymn. The first tenor solo, by Lockey, the contralto recitative, by Miss Dolby, 'But lo! what sudden cloud,' by Phillips, and all the choruses, elicited warm and reiterated applause. The grand chorus, too, drew down thunders of applause. Amidst the general plaudits the National Anthem was called for, and sung with heart-stirring enthusiasm, the Prince-Chancellor joining in the chorus."

Her Majesty and the Prince immediately afterwards left the Senate House amidst universal acclamations. Three cheers were afterwards given for the Queen, the Prince Chancellor, the Prince of Wales, the Lord Steward, the Duke of Wellington, the Bishops, Professor Walmisley, &c.

On leaving the Senate House her Majesty retired to her residence, Trinity Lodge. Shortly after, the Prince-Chancellor paid a visit to St. John's College, the distinguished sister and rival of his own adopted College. On entering the Hall, his Royal Highness was received by the fellows and other members with loud cheering. The Cambridge Advertiser remarks:—"His Royal Highness was evidently highly gratified by this proof of the cordiality of his reception, as testified even by that powerful College which had lent the most formidable support to the claims of Lord Powis." The Prince-Chancellor also paid official visits to King's, Christ's, and Magdalen Colleges.

FLOWER SHOW AT DOWNING.

This Exhibition, in the beautiful grounds of Downing College, was a delightful relief to the in-door ceremonies.

About nine spacious tents were erected in different parts of the grounds, within which the flowers and plants were arranged; military bands played for the entertainment of the company; seats were placed beneath the trees for those who were disposed to seek temporary repose or shelter from the scorching rays of the sun; and many who could not obtain seats stretched themselves on the grass, forming, as they were seen from various points, Watteau-like groups. A portion of the grounds extending from the Lodge shrubbery to the Royal tent had been railed off for the exclusive accommodation of her Majesty and suite. The rest of the grounds were at the disposal of the visitors. Five thousand tickets had been distributed. The whole were eagerly bought up, and vast numbers were disappointed. The spacious and picturesque enclosure, resembling the pleasure-grounds of a baronial mansion, was crowded throughout the *fête*. Her Majesty

and the Prince were received at the Lodge by the Master of Downing, and entered the grounds by the southern facade. The Queen and the Prince then proceeded to the Royal tent, which was most gorgeously decorated with gold and crimson. After partaking of some refreshment, the Royal visitors, attended by Mr. Ashton, Secretary to the Horticultural Society, visited each tent, in which flowers were displayed. The pressure was, at this time, very great; the Duke of Wellington got into the middle of the crowd before he was recognised, and was much inconvenienced. After remaining in the grounds about three quarters of an hour, and accepting a beautiful bouquet from Mrs. Ashton, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and the whole of their suite, withdrew into the house of the Master of Downing College, where the Queen was pleased to express her gratification at what she had seen. The Royal party then left for the Fitzwilliam Museum, to which they performed a circuit by Downing Terrace and Trumpington-street. The Royal visitors entered the Museum, and remained about half an hour inspecting the interior of that elegant edifice. They returned to Trinity Lodge a little after five o'clock. At five o'clock, Mr. Green ascended, from Parker's Piece, in his "new Installation Balloon," which voyaged in the direction of Newmarket.

THE BANQUET AT TRINITY.

The invited guests began to arrive shortly after five o'clock. When all had assembled, the appearance of the Hall was truly magnificent.

Across the upper end of the Hall was placed the Royal table, at which sat—the Vice-Chancellor, the Duke of Wellington, the Countess of Hardwicke, M. Van de Weyer, the Master's Lady, the Prince, the Master, the Queen, the Grand Duke of Saxe Weimar, the Lady of the Vice-Chancellor, Prince Waldemar, Duchess of Sutherland, Marquis of Abercorn, Lady Charlotte Grenville, Marchioness of Exeter, Lord Fortescue, Lady Desart, Lord John Russell, Duke of Norfolk, Madame Bunsen, Marquis of Lansdowne, Duke of Sutherland, Bishop of London, Earl Spencer, Chevalier Bunsen, Lady Montague, M. Bancroft, Lady Peel, and the Vice-Master.

At right angles stretched five other tables to the lower end of the Hall, at which were seated the other guests—in all, 250 in number.

For her Majesty and the Prince-Chancellor were placed splendid chairs of state, richly carved and gilt, on either side of the Master of Trinity.

At half-past six o'clock, the Master of Trinity, Doctor Whewell, had the distinguished honour of conducting his Sovereign to her seat at the banqueting board; and the Prince Consort led in like honour Mrs. Whewell, the Master's wife. Upon her Majesty's entrance, the company, who had already taken their seats, rose simultaneously. The scene was extremely brilliant. The Queen wore a dress of white blonde, over white satin; and, in her hair, a circlet of pearls.

The table was profusely decorated with gold and silver-gilt plate, supplied by Mr. T. Reed of Market-hill. Before her Majesty was placed a magnificent gold plate, and on either side a frosted silver vase of gigantic dimensions, filled with the choicest flowers. On the other tables were ranged all the plate belonging to the University, and a great variety of decorative accessories in silver and gold. In addition to these graces of the table, a profusion of most tasteful decorations were displayed in confectionery and sugar work, with many prize bouquets of flowers.

Before the company sat down, the Dean of Ely brought the customary form of prayer observed at these high ceremonials to the Master, who, having recited the Versicles, and received the responses from the Dean, repeated the Lord's Prayer (all in Latin), and then prayed a blessing on the meal.

The banquet was of the most *recherché* character, as will be seen from the following

Prawns.	Les Filets de Turbot à la Bechemelle.	Salade d'Ecrevisses.
Jelly.	Turbot.	Crème d'Ananas.
	Raisiné Paté de Ris de Veau.	
	Les Filets de Sole à la Delmar.	
Basket of Pastry.	Les Petits Pigeons en Aspic.	Charlotte Russe.
Salade d'Ecrevisses.	Peacock.	Prawns.
La tourte d'Ecrevisses.	Ham.	Basket of Pastry.
	Potage aux bisques d'Ecrevisses.	
	Saute de Saumon.	
	Beuf braisé.	
	Peacock.	
	Filets de Turbot à la Bechemelle.	
	Potage aux Frites d'Italie.	
Basket of Pastry.	Les Petits Pigeons en Aspic.	La tourte de Cerises.
Charlotte Russe.	Beuf braisé.	Basket of Pastry.
	Crème aux mille fruits.	
Salade d'Ecrevisses.	Saute de Saumon.	Gelée Macédoine.
	Raisiné Paté de Ris de Veau.	
	Filets de Sole à la Delmar.	Prawns.
	Relevés.	
Haunches of Venison.	Turkey Poults.	
Venison Cutlets.	Jellies.	

During dinner, the band of the Grenadier Guards, stationed in the gallery, played several pieces. The banquet lasted from half-past six till eight; and at its close, the Master pronounced grace.

A most sumptuous dessert, with the rarest wines and richest prize fruit, having been placed on the tables, The Rev. Dr. Whewell, Master of Trinity, rose and spoke as follows:—"May it please your Majesty—My Lords and Gentlemen—I have received her Majesty's gracious permission to propose a toast. I am allowed to propose a toast which we are in the daily habit of drinking at this table—the health of her Majesty the Queen." (Three times three, loud and long-continued cheers.)

During the first three cheers, her Majesty stood and graciously bowed three several times to the assembled company. Her Majesty sat down during the remainder of the cheers; and after they were finished, seemed good-naturedly to chide the Master of Trinity for the loud enthusiasm of the company.

The band having played the National Anthem, The Master of Trinity rose and said:—"I have received the gracious permission of her Majesty to propose another toast: it is the health of one for whom we also daily pray in this Hall as for ourselves: it is 'The Health of his Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Chancellor of this University.'"

The cheers which greeted this toast were loud and long-continued. They had scarcely subsided, when her Majesty and the Prince-Chancellor rose, about half-past eight o'clock; and, leading the way, the other guests at the upper table speedily retired from the Hall, the band playing the National Anthem.

At nine o'clock, her Majesty held a Levee in Henry the Eighth's Drawing-Room, at Trinity Lodge, when the Masters, Professors, and Doctors, with their ladies, were received by the Queen. The reception lasted till eleven o'clock.

WEDNESDAY.

THE PRINCE-CHANCELLOR'S LEVEE.

This morning, at nine o'clock, the Prince Chancellor held a Levee in the Queen's Drawing-room, at Trinity Lodge. His Royal Highness wore his magnificent robes as Chancellor of the University. At the Levee, the Mayor and Corporation of Cambridge presented a congratulatory address; and all the Heads of Houses, Fellows, and Masters of Arts were presented. His Royal Highness stood the whole time of the reception, a period of a couple of hours at least. The Vice-Chancellor presented.

VISITS TO THE COLLEGES.

After the Levee, the Prince-Chancellor proceeded in one of the state carriages to visit Colleges which he was not enabled to take in his round yesterday. His Royal Highness was accompanied by Professor Sedgwick, and first visited Trinity Hall and Library, where he was received by the Masters and Fellows. He then proceeded to Clare Hall; and afterwards went to the Public Library and the Geological Museum, Professor Sedgwick giving him an account of the various interesting specimens of the antediluvian creation, including the megatherium and a magnificent specimen of the gigantic Irish elk. The Royal party then proceeded to Caius College, entering at the beautiful Gate of Honour, proceeding through the Gate of Humility, and went out at the Gate of Virtue; having previously inspected the Hall, Library, and other places connected with the College. The Prince-Chancellor next paid a visit to the Master and Fellows of Corpus Christi, where he viewed the various objects of interest connected with that institution. He then went to Emmanuel, where he was joined by Sir Harry Smith and the Duke of Wellington. He also went to Queen's College; and then returned to Trinity Lodge.

At the Levee, the Prince-Chancellor expressed his concern at the absence of the venerable and much-respected Professor of Modern History, Professor Smyth, through ill health. On his paying his visit to the different Colleges, the Prince gave particular directions that he should be driven to St. Peter's, where he condescendingly paid his respects to the venerable Professor.

PUBLIC BREAKFAST AT TRINITY.

The preparations for this *fête* were on a magnificent scale. The great quadrangular court (Neville's) was made the centre of the *fête*. The breakfast was laid out under the two sides of the inner quadrangle and the piazza under the Library. On the two sides of the court, tables, extending from the Hall to the Library, were spread with viands and wines; and under the Library (where there is a spacious area) three rows of tables similarly provided, and decked with great taste, were ranged, the whole affording accommodation for upwards of 800 persons. In the centre of the second court of Trinity, a marquee was pitched, wherein the band of the 1st Regiment of Life Guards was stationed; and in the grounds beyond the Library, a second pavilion was erected for the reception of the Queen and Prince Chancellor.

At one o'clock, the Queen made her appearance at the door leading from the Hall into Neville's-court, and descended the steps on the grass, leaning on the arm of Prince Waldemar of Prussia, and preceded by the Duke of Norfolk (Earl Marshal), the Earl Fortescue, the Marquis of Northampton, and other noblemen. On her Majesty's right walked his Royal Highness the Prince-Chancellor, and the Vice-Chancellor, with Lord John Russell, walked on her left. The Royal party walked across the green sward and through the gate. Immediately outside the piazza, on the green, with a full view of the river, and the grounds, and the

(Continued on page 28.)

PRINTERS' ALMSHOUSE FUND.—On Monday evening the fifth annual meeting of the friends and subscribers of the above fund took place, at the London Mechanics' Institution, T. S. Duncombe, Esq., M.P., presiding. The Report showed that the previous balance, the receipts of the past year, amounted to £2035 7s. 3d., and the expenditure was £27, leaving a balance applicable to the erection of almshouses, &c., of £2008 7s. 3d., in addition to subscriptions since received. The Committee had received £50 from the executors of the late W. S. Piesd, Esq., and various other subscriptions, including those of the daily and weekly journals, and had negotiated for a plot of ground at Wood-green, Hornsey, adjoining that of the Fishmongers' and Poulterers', for £450, proposing to erect thereon six almshouses, to accommodate twelve pensioners, with library, &c.

A PLEASANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The letter of the Norwood Cemetery to its proprietors commences thus:—"Sir, your grave (No. —) is now ready."

THE THEATRES.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Verdi's "Ernani" was produced on Saturday night for the *début* of Mlle. Steffanoni, a *prima donna*, who has gained great fame in Italy. She is very young and remarkably handsome, although her *embellishment* is considerable. Her success was decided, notwithstanding her trepidation throughout the opera. She possesses a pure and limpid soprano of considerable compass; the lower notes of the register are a little husky. Her style is unexceptionable, her intonation good, and execution admirable. Mlle. Steffanoni sang the cavatina, "Ernani! Ernani! inviam," in a style that was never heard in this country. The *cabaletta* was done to perfection—nothing could be more neat and finished than her mastery of the scales, and one prolonged shake was so beautifully articulated as to call down a burst of rapturous applause. As an actress, she has fire and intelligence.

A great novelty in the cast was the assumption of *Don Carlos* by Mlle. Albini, who achieved another triumph. We should have preferred this part in the hands of a baritone, for which it was written; but it is too high for Tamburini, and Ronconi has taken an invincible dislike to the music. Albini, therefore, in order that the opera should not be shelved, kindly undertook the Spanish King; and, if the concerted pieces suffered a little from the want of a *basso*, there can be no question that the *solis* were never so deliciously sung; we notice in particular the air, "Vieni meco," so fervently encoed, and the scene in the catacombs. She looked extremely well in her armour, and her action was dignified and energetic. Marini's *Gomez* was grandly conceived and carried out. He was a picture in his costume of the old Spanish Grandee, whose jealousy and revengeful attributes he depicted most powerfully. His last scene, in the refusal of the appeal of the pleading lovers, his stern execution of *Ernani's* self-immolation, according to the pledge, were fearfully true. With the exception of an occasional flatness in his intonation, the vocalisation of Marini is much to be admired. His *Gomez* has been one of his most favourite parts in Italy, and amply merits its European reputation. Salvi's *Ernani* was another hit. He studied it expressly for this establishment; and we agree perfectly with the *Times*, that, whether as regards singing or acting, it was almost faultless. The death scene was portrayed with striking fidelity, and the refinement of his style in the musical portions left nothing to be desired. A word of praise is due for the pains taken in having the subordinate parts so adequately sustained by Polonini and Macentini.

Whatever may be our admiration of Verdi's dramatic colouring—of his skill in the combination of crescendos in an *ensemble* of principals, band, and chorus, we see no reason to withdraw our previously expressed opinions as to his lack of melody, and of originality. He tears the voices of his singers to pieces in ungrateful up-hill phrases; and, although in every one of the four acts of "Ernani" he manages to create a sensation, still is the general effect of his work heavy. "Ernani" was splendidly mounted. Grieve and Telbin have contributed some charming scenery, especially the opening mountainous scene of sunrise, and the concluding moonlight view.

With the single exception of a hitch in the chorus, arising from a wrong cue having been given, the execution was superb. There was a military band behind the scenes, to add to the effect. The ovations to the artists—Steffanoni, Albini, Salvi, and Marini—were highly complimentary throughout the evening.

Mlle. Plunkett made her *début* triumphantly in the new divertissement called "L'Amour et La Danse." Everything asserted as to her great improvement turned out to be correct, and she now ranks in the first class of living dancers, possessing grace, agility, and buoyancy in a surpassing degree.

"Ernani" was to have been repeated on Tuesday, but Salvi was so indisposed, that he was unable to appear. "Il Barbiere" was substituted, with Marini in *Count Almaviva*, having obligingly taken the character at an hour's notice. He sang beautifully, and was much cheered. Albini, Rovere, Ronconi, and Marini, convulsed the house with laughter with their rich comedy.

On Thursday night, for the benefit of the incomparable Grisi, Donizetti's "Anna Bolena" was performed for the first time, with the Diva as *Anna*; Mlle. Corbari, as *Lady Jane Seymour*; Mlle. Albini, as the page *Smeaton*; Mario, as *Percy*; Tamburini, *King Henry*; Tagliafico, as *Rochford*; and Tulli, as *Hervey*. Grisi's *Anna Bolena* is one of her most glorious delineations. As in *Norma*, *Luceria Birgia*, *Semiramide*, *Donna Anna*, and in all those characters exacting the combination of womanly beauty, physical energy, dignified deportment, and grand vocalisation, Grisi is without a rival. Her supremacy is unquestionable; and there is not a travelled professor, or amateur, who has heard all the great European singers in every country, who does not declare that nothing can approach Grisi in the portraiture of lofty lyrical art. It is now some fifteen years since Grisi has maintained this proud position, both in Paris and London. How many *prima donne* has she not survived! And yet is her voice fresh and unimpaired—her strength greater than ever—her intellectual capacity more and more developed. From the most august amateur in the land, down to the veriest tyro, is heard the remark, "How well Grisi is singing—she never has been so fine before."

It would be impossible to describe Grisi's reception in *Anna Bolena*, without being almost suspected of exaggeration by those readers who were not present at her matchless performance. In the finale of the first act, the pit rose at her *en masse* to cheer. The artist, who by one single exclamation can thus move an audience, must indeed be transcendently great. The words "Guidice! ad Anna," when once uttered by Grisi, are not easily to be forgotten. For withering scorn, and intense passion, this situation in the opera, where *Henry* consigns *Anna* to the Tower, have never been approached. It was Siddonian in dignity, and Keam-like in startling energy. It is useless to dwell on the three successive calls before the curtain at the end of the act—the highest compliment was paid to her by the Countess Dowager of Essex, (the celebrated Miss Stephens), who threw on the stage a costly bracelet studded with jewels, in the midst of the floral shower. Her last act was one continued series of triumphs, and the honours at the end of the opera were renewed again and again.

Albini made another hit in *Smeaton*, and was rapturously encoed in the romance "Deh! non voler." Never was this character so beautifully sustained before. Corbari may be congratulated for her share of the vocal glory by her exquisite singing in *Lady Jane Seymour*. Mario was husky in the first act, and *anology* was made for him; but his "Vivi tu" was perfect. Tamburini looked as if he had walked out of one of Holbein's frames; he was the morose, sensual, and vicious *Henry* to the life. The opera was splendidly mounted. The scene of the Council Chamber and of the Park, with Windsor in the distance, were deservedly applauded. The costumes have been a serious outlay. There was a military band besides the usual orchestra—we need scarcely add that the accompaniments were splendidly rendered. The house was crowded with rank and fashion.

FRENCH PLAYS.—MADEMOISELLE RACHEL.

On Monday evening, this great actress made her first appearance this season at the St. James's Theatre, in Corneille's tragedy of "Les Horaces."

When we noticed the performance of Mademoiselle Rachel last year, in the same character—that of *Camille*—we spoke of it as one of the most superb pieces of acting we had ever witnessed; and we remain in the same opinion. It is impossible to form an idea of the import and meaning she gives to every word—either by a marvellous command of the tone of voice, or the powerful expression of feature that accompanies the utterance. If the perfection of her art lies in entirely concealing the intention of making her great points, then is she also entitled to be considered the first living actress. It is, more especially, in the latter scenes of the tragedy that she is enabled more fully to develop her great powers. In the earlier portions of "Les Horaces," careful and impressive declamation is all that is required of *Camille*; but as the story approaches its denouement, it is necessary, in order that the character may come forward in all its grandeur, to delineate with extreme force and truth some of the great and terrible passions; and in this delineation of love, and hate, and anguish, Mlle. Rachel is unrivalled. In the hands of a less consummate actress, the representation would be as wearying as ineffective, especially as there is in all French tragedies an unpleasant monotony of rhythm, which requires great intensity and varied expression of voice and feature, in order that it may be overcome. So wonderfully did Rachel interpret, to its fullest extent, the meaning of the poet—and with such intensity did she give all the great points, especially, amongst them, the agony at hearing of the death of *Curia* and the imprecations on Rome—that the enthusiasm of the audience appeared to know no bounds. They applauded, and called her before the curtain, and redoubled their cheering, and showered such a profusion of bouquets upon her, that we were astonished to see the usually tranquil company of the St. James's Theatre give way to such ebullitions of excitement. A very clever actress, Madame Rabert, new to our boards, deserves great praise for the admirable way in which she assisted the representation, and the brother of Rachel, M. Felix, is also a performer of some merit. The house was very full, and Mlle. Rachel was complimented by the attendance of a fashionable and influential audience.

Mlle. Rachel appeared on Wednesday as *Marie Stuart*, in the tragedy of the same name. Her performance created the same interest, and elicited similar applause from a house quite filled in every part. At the conclusion, she was called for, and again greeted with a quantity of bouquets and loud cheering.

HAYMARKET.

The performance of Mrs. Nisbett, in Murphy's revived comedy of "All in the Wrong," has been so attractive, that the representation has been given four or five times. There are some points of interest connected with the first performance of this comedy. It is a translation of Molière's "Sganarel," which was first brought out at Paris in 1660, and was adapted seven different times to the English stage. About a month before the close of the winter season of 1760-61, Foote complained that he was likely to pass an idle summer, as he could not obtain a license to perform at "the little theatre in the Haymarket,"—a man who had a pack of dancing dogs had been beforehand with him at the Lord Chamberlain's Office. In this distress, he proposed to Murphy that they should enter into partnership for the summer; and, for that purpose, Garrick let them Drury-Lane Theatre at a moderate price, and Murphy brought out "All in the Wrong." Foote wrote and spoke the prologue, in which he said that they meant to mangle no works but their own; and that there would be no tragedy, as Roscius had locked up his lightning, his daggers, and his bows. When Mrs. Yates had spoken the epilogue, two ballad-singers sang some stanzas alluding to the title of the play; and one of them might be read with good effect by those actors who are too much given to "gag" at the present day. They were as follows:—

Ye actors who act what these writers have writ,
Pray stick to your part and spare your own wit,
For, when with your own you unbuckle your tongue,
I'll hold ten to one you are All in the Wrong.

The comedy was entirely successful, and ran until the end of the season. Mrs. Nisbett's *Lady Restless* is a charming piece of acting, and the piece has been altogether revived in a manner quite worthy of the Haymarket Theatre.

LYCEUM.

Another translation of "Les Couleurs de Marguerite" has been produced at this theatre. "Marguerite's Colours," at the Lyceum, is identical with "Flying Colours," at the Adelphi, but has the disadvantage of coming after the latter. It is, however, very well played, the chief duty devolving upon Mr. Wigan and Miss Dickinson. In the "Bottle Imp," which concludes the entertainments, the Spanish dancers introduce a very effective divertissement.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—On Thursday, this theatre was again honoured with the presence of the Queen and H.R.H. Prince Albert, to witness the admirable performance of Jenny Lind, who returned to her favourite rôle, *Alice*, in "Roberto il Diavolo." We have never heard her sing the beautiful melody, "Quando lasciai la Normandia," better than on this occasion, which she was obliged to repeat. The opera was listened to throughout with the greatest attention; Madame Castellan, Gardoni, Fraschini, and Staudigl, each contributing to the perfect *ensemble*. Mlle. Lind was, as usual, recalled twice after the opera, with the accustomed accompaniments of floral offerings. The new ballet "Les Elémens" concluded the evening's entertainments. We understand Madame Taglioni has arrived. What a splendid addition to the galaxy of talent already engaged!

HAYMARKET.—Mr. Frederick Webster, (the clever Stage Director,) takes his Benefit on Tuesday next, when the entertainments will be sustained by the combined talent of the Haymarket and Adelphi Companies; Mr. John Parry, and other powerful auxiliaries.

The poor BOSJESMAN who was indisposed when we wrote last week, is quite well again; and once more amuses the audience by his good-humoured comicality. He is a very droll fellow; singularly proficient in the pantomime of nature, and would, we conceive, make his fortune in a comic ballet, as well as that of the piece.

There is a wonderful little boy at VAUXHALL GARDENS, named Loisset, who performs some remarkable feats standing on a ball about two feet in diameter. Without quitting its apex, he rolls it about beneath him, by the action of his feet, wherever he chooses to go—over blocks of wood, and up and down inclined planes, with wonderful facility. His performance is altogether so novel and clever, that it will repay the trouble of a visit. Caroline, we regret to say, is about to depart. The splendid leap over the barrier of the circus, with which she quits the arena, is a sight in itself. She is the most fearless, as well as the most graceful of equestrians.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS left England at the beginning of the week for New York. They take with them substantial proofs of the favour with which they were received—and deservedly so. During their several hundred performances, they never once disappointed the public; and wherever they entered into engagements, the managements speak in high terms of their honourable conduct, and obliging, unassuming deportment. If imitation be the sincerest flattery, then must these Serenaders have experienced enough to turn their brains.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean have arrived in England, after a successful and prolonged sojourn in America.

MUSIC.

DRURY-LANE THEATRE.—Mr. Bunn has declined to renew the lease offered to him by the Proprietors: the Committee have, therefore, accepted M. Julien's offer; and he is now the Lessee. He proposes, not only to have his season of Promenade Concerts, but to give English Operas on a grand scale, and to perform the Legitimate Drama. We are persuaded that whatever M. Julien undertakes, he will carry out well; and, as he has had the courage to undertake a very hazardous speculation, we wish him every success. It is curious that this will be the second instance of a Frenchman being at the head of a patent theatre, M. Laporte having been the lessee of Covent-Garden some years since. M. Julien will take care to put the orchestra on the most effective footing.

MUSICAL UNION.—We congratulate Mr. Ella, the Founder and Director of this Society, on the successful season which terminated on Tuesday, the Duke of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cleveland, the Duke of Beaufort, the Earl of Falmouth, Lord Saltoun, and a long list of distinguished amateurs, being present. Spohr was also in the room, and was cordially greeted. The programme comprised Beethoven's Quartet in G, No. 2, Op. 18; Spohr's Quintet in C Minor, Op. 56, for piano, two violins, viola, and violoncello; and Mozart's Quintet in G Minor. The executants were—First violins, Joachim and Joseph Hellmesberger; second violin, M. Deloffre; tenors, the brothers Hellmesberger, who delayed their departure to attend this last meeting; Signor Piatti, violoncello; and Madame Dulcken, piano. We need scarcely add that the execution was a great treat.

BEETHOVEN'S "EGMONT."—Mr. Müller, a native of Edinburgh, whose musical education has been formed in Germany, gave a Concert at the Music Hall, Store-street, chiefly for the purpose of performing Beethoven's music to Goethe's tragedy of "Egmont." It was the first time that this music has been legitimately presented in this country, although its overture is familiar to concert frequenters, and connoisseurs of melodramatic music have stolen Beethoven's "Egmont" music in many dramas. Count Egmont was the opponent of Alba in the Spanish persecution against the house of Orange, and fell a victim to his loyalty, being beheaded in 1563. Goethe introduces in his tragedy the devoted love of *Clara* for *Egmont*; *Clara*, in turn, being beloved by *Brakenburg*, a citizen's son. Mr. Wilson narrated with skill the explanatory poem from the German of Grillparzer, translated by Mr. Müller. Mr. Wilson also sang the incidental songs ably. But the descriptive music required a better orchestra than was supplied on this occasion. Mr. Müller's attempt was, however, in the highest degree praiseworthy. Previous to "Egmont," he played on the pianoforte with much brilliancy; and Miss Birch, Mr. Weiss, and Mr. Wilson sang divers pieces.

THE ETHIOPIAN SERENADERS.—These minstrels gave their farewell performance on Saturday, at the St. James's Theatre, and appeared in the last part with white faces. The Turner family played on the harp, violin, and guitar.

MORNING PERFORMANCE AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.—The second Concert was brilliantly attended, and the "Stabat Mater" applauded greatly. Albini being encoed, as also Grisi, Mario, and Tamburini. Beethoven's Battle Symphony, with the two military bands, besides the usual orchestra, and the "Leonora" overture, were finely played. We never heard anything so startling as the violin passages in the latter. Costa conducted with his customary success. In the miscellaneous act, Grisi and Albini sang the duo from "Semiramide," Marini and Rovere the duo from Ricci's "Chiara di Rosenberg," from which Mr. Balfe borrowed his "Siege of Rochelle." Mario was encoed in the "Pasquale" Serenade. Corbari, Ronconi, and Madame Ronconi, Tagliafico, Madame Persiani, Salvi, &c., assisted in the scheme.

MUSIC AT THE COUNTRY MEETING OF THE ROYAL AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY AT NORTHAMPTON.—Great preparations are making in this borough for the long-talked-of meeting of this Society. It is expected that accommodation for one hundred thousand strangers will, at a moderate calculation, be required; and the inhabitants, to render their town as inviting as possible, are determined on making it assume the gayest appearance, there being but few houses which do not present evidences of recent architectural adornment, whilst, in many instances, they have been either rebuilt, or at least entirely re-fronted. Although agriculture and its interests will occupy the first place in the attractions of the town and neighbourhood—this being eminently an agricultural county, and the very focus of the landed aristocracy of England—yet, every inducement, and, in some instances, of a most costly kind, to make Northampton worthy the distinction of its selection, and its meeting there, the most memorable yet held by the Society, will be offered to the visitors. Wilson, the Scottish vocalist, and Henry Phillips have both announced their entertainments, and with every prospect of a promising harvest; but the performance which excites and absorbs the chief interest in the neighbourhood, will be a Morning Concert, for which the great contralto, Albini, is engaged—a party, including this celebrated singer, Corbari, John Parry, Tagliafico, and Benedict, being expressly retained. The Pavillion, which is designed to dine 1200 persons, is rapidly approaching completion; whilst the Race-course, which is set apart as a show-yard for the exhibition of prize cattle, agricultural implements, and other machinery, is staked out, and will, in a few days, be given up to the Committee of Management.

MUSICAL CHIT CHAT.

A Concert was given at the Hanover-square Rooms, last night, in aid of the funds of the Italian Gratiutous School. Spohr conducted his "Fall of Babylon," last night, at Exeter Hall, but we must defer our notice until the next number.

The Fourth and last Concert of the Royal Academy of Music will be given this morning. On Monday morning will be the Annual Public Morning Rehearsal of "The Messiah." And on Wednesday evening, the performance at the Hanover-square Rooms, in aid of the Royal Society of Musicians.

MM. Duponchel and Roqueplan have commenced their duties in the direction of the Royal Academy of Music, in Paris, which will be closed for two months for repairs.

Liszt is now astonishing the Turks, in Constantinople, with his powers as a pianist. Meyerbeer is in Bohemia, for the benefit of his health. Mr. Bunn is in Paris, organising a fresh speculation. Mr. Vincent Wallace, the composer, is in Vienna, getting up his "Maritana" and "Matilda of Hungary."

A subscription is in progress to aid the veteran composer Whitaker, whose "Darby Kelly," "Paddy Carey," "Molly Malone," "Rest thee, Babe," are well-known and popular ballads. Sir G. Smart, Sir H. R. Bishop, Mr. T. Cooke, &c., are members of the Committee for this purpose.

Arrangements are in active progress for the Gloucester Musical Festival. It would, indeed, be a disgrace if the time-honoured meetings of the Three Choirs were given up, especially as the railroads ought to increase their chances of success if undertaken with spirit.

LOLA MONTES AGAIN.—The *Cologne Gazette* of the 3rd inst., gives the following:—"From letters received from Bavaria, it appears that the animosities excited at the beginning of this year against Lola Montes are far from having subsided. On passing through Nuremberg she has been coldly received, but with decency. At Bamberg, however, it was quite different. On arriving at the station she was not only hissed and hooted, but stones thrown at her carriage, and at one moment she presented her pistols, and threatened to punish her assailants. On arriving at the hotel where she alighted, it became necessary to shut the gates to prevent the populace from entering and insulting her. These demonstrations assumed a character so decidedly hostile, that although she had intended to pass the night at Bamberg, she resolved upon continuing her journey. The higher classes of the town were ashamed of these excesses, and yet they, in a measure, will have to pay the penalty; for, it is said, an order has been received by the chief magistrate of the town, insisting upon his appointing a deputation to wait upon Lola Montes, and apologise for the treatment she had received at Bamberg."

OUR MAGAZINE COLUMN FOR JULY.

A SUMMER'S DAY IN LONDON.

The weather was warm, the wind southerly; and there was a sigh of the summer time in Princess's Place, that turned Miss Tox's thoughts upon the country. The pot-boy attached to the Princess's Arms had come out with a can and trickled water, in a flowing pattern, all over Princess's Place, and it gave the weedy ground a fresh scent—quite a growing scent, Miss Tox said. There was a tiny blink of sun peeping in from the great street round the corner, and the smoky sparrows hopped over it and back again, brightening as they passed: or bathed in it, like a stream, and became glorified sparrows, unconnected with chimneys. Legends in praise of Ginger Beer, with pictorial representations of thirty customers submerged in the effervescence, or stunned by the flying corks, were conspicuous in the window of the Princess's Arms. They were making late hay, somewhere out of town; and though the fragrance had a long way to come, and many counter fragrances to contend with among the dwellings of the poor (may God reward the worthy gentlemen who stickle for the Plague as part and parcel of the wisdom of our ancestors, and do their little best to keep those dwellings miserable!) yet it was wafted faintly into Princess's-place, whispering of Nature and her wholesome air, as such things will, even unto prisoners and captives, and those who are desolate and oppressed, in every spite of aldermen and knights to boot: at whose sage nod—and how they nod!—the rolling world stands still!—*Dombey and Son*.

HAYDON AND THE ELGIN MARBLES.

I went with Haydon to see these celebrated marbles, when they were in Piccadilly. For want of an artist's ability and comprehension of such subjects, I found my mind retire into history, and irresistibly employed on the associations connected with works of art produced in the age of Pericles, some hundreds of years before the Christian era. The intervening ages came into my mind in their leading events; the fall of two great empires, and the dawn of a new faith, and almost the existence of the country where these relics then stood, on which the eyes of so many renowned men long passed away had gazed with admiration. "Are they not beautiful? They are the work of Phidias, my boy!" said Haydon. "Think of that. They are none of your gods and goddesses put together of the best things in sculpture—no composites; they are nature: men like others—the most perfect nature. Look at the limbs, at the hoofs, and the legs, of the men and horses I am copying. There is nothing there but the truth of nature. The Greeks were the true sculptors—here is proof of it; and yet people won't see it. There, my boy, look at that figure; such ease, and beauty, too! And yet it is only a man such as we might find in the Life Guards, but how perfect the man—the living man!" I told him I did not comprehend enough of art to see all he saw, that I thought them very fine, and mentioned what were my ideas as I first glanced upon them. "That's right, too," said poor Haydon; "but that is the poetry of the marbles, not the artist's impression on the first sight of them."—*Fraser's Magazine*.

BALLOON ASCENT OF "THE MAN IN THE MOON."

The prevailing scarcity having extended from coin and potatoes to jokes and subjects for allusion, we determined upon accompanying the "Columbus of the Skies" (as Mr. Green is emphatically called in the powerful language of Cromorne) to the realms of air, to see if there was anything there that had not yet been used up. We were also anxious to pay a visit to the real MAN IN THE MOON, and present him with a copy of our work, in person; we wished to experience a new sensation; and we thought that it was time our efforts should take a higher flight than we had hitherto essayed. We were ready also to a lark, and we thought the skies the best place to find one. A friend wished us to accommodate him by taking up some bills, which the ascending power of the great Nassau could do to any amount: in the present dearth of theatrical talent—especially after Macready's late failure at the Princess's—we wanted to see what stars were out of engagements; and, above all, a fair friend had requested us to procure her a sky tierrier. And so, with all these inducements, we did not dissent to the ascent, but made our will with the aid of sixpenny-worth of "plain instructions," and prepared for the worst. On Monday, the seventh of the past June, we had this opportunity of taking the air in a manner we had never before experienced—of filling the office of overseer of every parish in London at once—of adding our name to the list of daria; Balloonists who had preceded us, and descended again safely enough to be our Airshire legates with our required time: of meeting Mr. Green in his own element: and with our companions, full of spirits, appropriately turning into car-boys. From the Gardens the balloon looked something like the dome of St. Paul's out on a spree, and rather overcome with drink; for it rolled about vaguely, restless of confinement, and now and then took a rise out of the hands of the stalwart men who held it, and behaved in a manner altogether unbecoming, when the important trust about to be confided to it was considered.—*The Man in the Moon*.

MRS. MIFF, THE PEW-OPENER.

Mrs. Miff, the wheezy little pew-opener, is a mighty dry old lady, sparely dressed, with not an inch of fulness anywhere about her, has been waiting at the church-gate half-an-hour, as her place is, for the beadle. A vinegary face has Mrs. Miff, and a mortified bonnet, and eke a thirsty soul for sixpences and shillings. Beckoning to stray people to come into pews, has given Mrs. Miff an air of mystery; and there is reservation in the eye of Mrs. Miff, as always knowing of a softer seat, but having suspicions of the fee. There is no such fact as Mr. Miff, nor has there been these twenty years, and Mrs. Miff would rather not allude to him. He held some bad opinions, it would seem, about free-seats; and though Mrs. Miff hopes he may be gone upwards, she couldn't positively undertake to say so.—*Dombey and Son*.

REMINISCENCES OF CAMBRIDGE.

My love for Cambridge is still warm. Who that has sauntered in the noon-day heat across King's-bridge, and gazed upon the smooth verdant banks of the creeping Cam—peopled with myriads of cool silent fishes, and crossed by many an arch, one behind another, each casting upon the glassy water an image of perfect beauty—now ruffled by the form of a graceful swan—now shivered into a thousand fragments by the brisk sculls of a merry boat; who, that has walked beneath the stately elms in Queen's-grounds, or wandered in the pleasant "wilderness" of St. John's; who, that in the witching time of night, has paced the airy cloisters of Neville's-court, when the high moon shines greenly upon the hall roof, and tints each arch and pillar with a fantastic light; what Cambridge man can ever cease to love Cambridge? Warmly do I love it for itself, for its old associates, for its friendships never to be renewed elsewhere, for its expectations, and for its disappointments. Warmly do I love it, and fain would I do it good. Yes: "VOCATUS ET NON VOCATUS DEFENDAM!"—*Dolman's Magazine*.

"MASTER'S STUDY."

Behind Mr. Osborne's dining-room was the usual apartment which went in his house by the name of the study; and was sacred to the master of the house. Hither Mr. Osborne would retire of a Sunday forenoon when not minded to go to church; and here pass the morning in his crimson leather chair, reading the paper. A couple of glazed book-cases were here, containing standard works in stout gilt bindings. The "Annual Register," the "Gentleman's Magazine," "Blair's Sermons," and "Hume and Smollett." From year to year's end he never took one of these volumes from the shelf; but there was no member of the family that would dare for his life to touch one of the books, except upon those rare Sunday evenings when there was no dinner party, and when the great scarlet Bible and Prayer Book were taken out from the corner where they stood beside his copy of the Peerage, and the servants being rung up to the dining parlour, Osborne read the evening service to his family in a loud, grating, pompous voice. No member of the household, child or domestic, ever entered that room without a certain terror. Here he checked the housekeeper's accounts, and overhauled the butler's cellar book. Hence he could command, across the clean gravel courtyard, the back entrance of the stables, with which one of his bells communicated, and into this yard the coachman issued from his premises as into a dock, and Osborne swore at him from the study window. Four times a year Miss Wirt entered this apartment to get her salary; and his daughters to receive their quarterly allowance. George, as a boy, had been horsewhipped in this room many times; his mother sitting sick on the stair, listening to the cuts of the whip. The boy was scarcely ever known to cry under the punishment; the poor woman used to fondle and kiss him secretly, and give him money to soothe him, when he came out. There was a picture of the family over the mantel-piece, removed thither from the front room after Mrs. Osborne's death: George was on a pony, the elder sister holding him up a bunch of flowers; the younger led by her mother's hand; all with red cheeks and large red mouths, simpering on each other in the approved family-portrait manner. The mother lay under ground now, long since forgotten—the sisters and brother had a hundred different interests of their own, and, familiar still, were utterly estranged from each other. Some few score of years afterwards, when all the parties represented are grown old, what bitter satire there is in those flouting childish family-portraits, with their farce of sentiment and smiling lies, and innocence so self-conscious and self-satisfied. Osborne's own stately portrait, with that of his great silver inkstand and arm-chair, had taken the place of honour in the dining-room, vacated by the family piece.—*Vanity Fair*.

SIR THOMAS MORE'S WIT.

Among the petty persecutions to which More was exposed in prison, was the taking away of all writing implements from the good old man, who, deprived of pens and ink, took a coal as a substitute. He at length learned to write with a piece of Wall's End as rapidly as he could use a pen, and, with the fire of his genius, an inkstand, he never wanted the material to keep alive the fire of his genius. Considering how famous he was for the use of "words that burn," we do not see how he could have found a better instrument than a piece of coal for transcribing his sentiments. A pretext was soon found for taking the life of this excellent man, whose facetious bearing at his own execution shall not mislead us into unseemly levity in alluding to it. He made jokes upon the scaffold; but we must admit that they are of so sad and melancholy a description, as to be scarcely considered inappropriate to his very serious position. So much has been said of the wit of More, that we may perhaps be excused for hazarding a word or two concerning it. Judging by some of the *bon mots* that have been preserved, they seem to us hardly worth the expense of their keep; for as horses are said to have eaten off their own heads, so the witticisms of More appear in many instances to have consumed all their own point, or, at all events, the rust of ages has a good deal dimmed their brilliancy. His wife had but little respect for his wagery, and would sometimes ask him "how he could play the fool in a close filthy prison?" and she evidently thought it was carrying the joke a little too far when she found her husband would not "drop it," even in the Tower. His allusion to his being obliged to write with coals instead of pens, which caused him to say that "he was but a wreck of his former self, and had better be scuttled at once," seems to us equally deficient in point and dignity. He was executed on the 6th of July, 1535, after a quantity of badinage with the headsmen, which makes us regret, for the sake of More, that any reporters were allowed to be present.—*Comic History of England*.

THE INSTALLATION AT CAMBRIDGE.



THE FETE IN THE GARDENS OF ST. JOHN'S.

(Continued from page 26.)

cloisters of St. John's, stood the pavilion, in which refreshments were provided for her Majesty and the Prince, and the noble and distinguished persons who accompanied them. Here they remained for about half an hour.

Meanwhile, dancing commenced, to the music of Jullien's band, in the immense Pavilion which had been erected for the purpose in the gardens of St. John's College. The grounds of this College and Trinity were united by two temporary wooden bridges thrown across the Cam. It is scarcely possible to conceive a more brilliant assemblage than that which appeared to-day, in all directions of those usually calm and peaceful retreats; and those who retired, now and then, from the bustle and the music and the heat of the pavilions, to take a distant view of the general effect, must have been particularly struck with its peculiarly enlivening appearance.

It is stated there were present at this fete 2000 persons, each of whom paid one guinea for a ticket of admission.

At about ten minutes past two, the Royal party left the Pavilion in the Gardens, and retired amidst the cheering of the company. They next visited the Hall, where the Queen recognised Sir Robert and Lady Peel, and conversed with them a few minutes.

THE RETURN.

In about half-an-hour from the inspection of Trinity Hall, the Royal visitors left for the Railway Station, where Mr. Hudson and Mr. Waddington were in attendance, as on the journey from London. At three minutes before three o'clock, the signal was given for the start; and, stopping only at Bishop's Stortford for three minutes, the train arrived at the Tottenham Station at twenty-three minutes past four o'clock.

Her Majesty was pleased to express herself much gratified with the arrangements for her reception at the Railway, and the manner in which her journeys along the line had been conducted; and these gracious acknowledgments were conveyed by Prince Albert to Mr. Hudson. The Queen then entered her carriage, accompanied by Prince Albert, and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland and the Countess of Desart, and proceeded to Buckingham Palace, by way of the Regent's Park, under the escort of a troop of Life Guards.

To return to Cambridge. At six o'clock, many of the members of the University and their ladies who had assembled in Trinity College, repaired to the dancing-tent erected on the lawn opposite the new building of St. John's College, where polkas, quadrilles, and other dances were kept up to the excellent accompaniment of Jullien's admirable band till nearly ten o'clock.

CELEBRATIONS.

A very handsome medal has been struck by Messrs. Peter, Cambridge, to commemorate this Installation. On the obverse is a finely-executed head of the Prince, from a miniature by Ross, with the inscription "Principes Celsissimus Albertus Acad. Cantab. Cancell., 1847;" and on the reverse an interior of the Senate House.

Another very handsome medal has been struck by Mr. Reed, of the Market-hill, with an admirable likeness of the Prince-Chancellor.

The Poet Laureate's "Installation Ode" has been superbly printed, with illuminated borders, by Messrs. Vizetelly, of Fleet-street. It bears, as a frontispiece, the whole-length Portrait of his Royal Highness the Prince-Chancellor, which appeared in our Journal of the 27th of March; although this acknowledgment has been inadvertently omitted. The Messrs. Vizetelly also executed for the University the illuminated Programmes, cartes à diner, &c.

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The first arrival of any importance at Trinity College was Sir Harry Smith, who was immediately conducted to the apartments prepared for him by two of the dignitaries of the College. He walked about the Court for some time unrecognised except by a few friends; till, at last, he became generally known, and numerous groups collected around him. Among the next arrivals were several Peers, temporal and spiritual, with their families; but that which excited the greatest interest was the arrival of the Duke of Wellington, preceded by the three University Bedells, and conducted by the Vice-Chancellor and other members of the University. As soon as he entered the Court-yard, cries of "the Duke," "the Duke," followed by loud cheering, accompanied him the whole length of the Court, until he stepped within the hall of the Master of Trinity's residence.

The firing of guns at various intervals now announced to those within the walls of Trinity College that her Majesty had arrived, and had entered the town. Shortly afterwards the gates of Trinity College were thrown open, and the first Royal carriage passed through. None of the University authorities were present, as was announced in the morning papers, to receive their Royal guests, who drove through the Court-yard past the fountain (the point represented in the illustration), and on to the doorway of the Master of Trinity's house. The cheering as the last carriage, containing the Queen and the Prince, made its appearance, was tremendous, being joined in by every individual present. On alighting from their carriage, and after her Majesty and the Prince had entered the apartment, where numerous distinguished guests were waiting to receive her, the Vice-Chancellor presented to the Prince the staves of office, carried by the University Bedells, which the Prince immediately laid at her Majesty's feet.

By the kindness of Dr. Whewell, our Artist was accorded a place at the corner of the platform in the Hall of Trinity College, previous to the Address being read, and the description he has furnished us of the proceedings connected therewith, is as follows. On entering the Hall, he found no one present except three of the University authorities. Shortly afterwards a party of ladies were admitted through one of the doorways communicating with the Master of Trinity's residence, and immediately took their seats upon the platform. Her Majesty next entered, preceded by Sir George Grey, and two gentlemen in waiting; and attended by the Duchess of Sutherland, and a Maid of Honour. The Queen immediately walked up to the state chair, placed for her accommodation, but did not sit down. She soon afterwards recognised the ladies who had previously entered, and hastening up to them embraced them. The Queen passed some time in conversation with the Duchess of Sutherland and Sir George Grey, until at length it became known that the Prince-Chancellor had arrived, with the members of the University; the doors at the lower end of the Hall were suddenly thrown open, and the Prince walked up the whole length of the building, preceded by the University Bedells, the train of his magnificent robes being borne by two gentlemen of the Court. This scene forms one of our principal illustrations. At the same moment, the doors communicating with the platform were thrown open, and the Prince Waldemar of Prussia, the Prince of Oldenburg, and other distinguished personages, took their places on the platform to the right of her Majesty; the Duchess of Sutherland and the Maid of Honour, standing on her Majesty's left hand. The Queen smiled as soon as she caught sight of the Prince, and when at length he had reached the platform, and commenced reading the Address, neither of them could repress a laugh. The Prince read the Address in a firm and distinct voice, and with a pure English accent. At its conclusion, her Majesty received from one of the gentlemen in attendance, the copy of the answer, which she read in her usual distinct tone.

The presentation of the Vice-Chancellor, the Heads of Colleges, and other noblemen and gentlemen followed, all of whom had the honour to kiss hands; and the style in which each particular party acquitted himself was the object of especial criticism from the bystanders, and evidently afforded her Majesty amusement. When Sir Harry Smith was presented, a tremendous shout rang through the Hall, which was reiterated four or five times.

On the termination of this portion of the proceedings, the Prince and the members of the University who accompanied him, retired bowing—with their faces turned towards her Majesty—from her Majesty's presence. This was a strange scene: the lower end of the Hall was filled with many hundreds of persons, who had to be ejected by force, communicated from the upper end, before any retrograde movement of consequence could be made. The Prince-Chancellor's train-bearers saved him the necessity of taking part in this ejection; but the reverend Bishops and other dignitaries occupying the front rank, on a line with the Prince, used their utmost exertions to force back the crowd, all the while keeping their faces turned towards her Majesty, who enjoyed the proceedings.

In conclusion, we have to make our acknowledgments to the University authorities generally, and more particularly to the Vice-Chancellor, the Master of Trinity, and Mr. Leaningwell, the Esquire Bedell; as well as to the Mayor of Cambridge, for the facilities they have afforded our Artists in their exertions to insure accuracy.

Too much praise can scarcely be given to the authorities of the Eastern Counties Railway for the excellence of their arrangements, under the able direction of Mr. Waddington; and Mr. C. P. Roney, the indefatigable Secretary to the Company. Their obliging attention was alike extended to all who, from business or pleasure, journeyed to the Installation by the railway.



THE QUEEN ENTERING THE RAILWAY CARRIAGE, ATTENDED BY MR. HUDSON.

F I N E A R T S .



THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH DURING THE PERSECUTION BY THE PAGAN EMPERORS OF ROME.—PAINTED BY F. R. PICKERSGILL.—EXHIBITION OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

We have, this week, engraved Mr. F. R. Pickersgill's highly-meritorious Picture, which, we are happy to perceive, has been purchased for £200, as one of the London Art-Union Prizes.

The Picture is entitled, in the Exhibition Catalogue, "The Christian Church during the Persecutions by the Pagan Emperors of Rome." Appended is the following epigraph:—

In subterranean chapels (the catacombs) where the living were separated from the dead by a mere tile or slab of stone, and sometimes liable to be mingled with them by the violence of their enemies, even before the conclusion of their worship, the hope of a future life naturally occupied a prominent place in their creed. The words, "I believe in the resurrection of the dead," must have resounded with solemn import through those dreary caves; and all that could help a trembling faith to seize the joyful reality, was eagerly adopted.—*Maitland.*

PERILOUS DESCENT OF MR. GYPSON'S BALLOON, ON TUESDAY NIGHT.

SINCE the 15th of October, 1783, when the daring Marquis d'Arlandes and M. Pilâtre de Rosier first trusted themselves to a free balloon, there have been few ascents made which terminated in so nearly fatal a manner as that from Vauxhall Gardens on Tuesday night. Setting aside the hapless attempt of the latter aeronaut and his companion, M. Romain, whose balloon caught fire at an elevation of 3000 feet, and who were dashed to earth, and killed on the rabbit-warren at Wimeroux, near Boulogne, the adventure which comes nearest to the one on Tuesday night was that of Signor Carlo Brioschi, the Astronomer Royal at Naples, and the Italian aeronaut, Signor Andreani. Trying to rise higher than M. Gay Lussac had done a year or two before, they got into an atmosphere so rarified that the balloon burst. The remnants checked the velocity of the descent; but Brioschi was so injured that it ultimately brought him to his grave.

When I stated, half in joke, a fortnight ago, in the account of a trip in the Nassau Balloon, written for the *ILLUSTRATED NEWS*, that, for further excitement, I would next ascend at midnight, with fireworks, without ballast, and the valve closed, I little thought how soon three of these conditions would be realised—the fourth being carried out in an entirely opposite manner. Anxious to see a view of London by night from a great height, I arranged with Mr. Gypson for a seat in his car; and, finding that Mr. Wardell, the proprietor of Vauxhall, had fixed the evening for Tuesday last, I went to the Gardens about eleven o'clock. The night was uncommonly close and sultry, and scarcely a breath of wind was stirring; what there was blew lightly from the S.E.; and the lightning was repeatedly flashing about the skies, prelude to the thunder-storm with which, our readers may remember, the metropolis was visited on the evening in question.

I found that two gentlemen, besides the owner of the balloon, were to be my companions—Mr. Coxwell and Mr. Pridmore. The balloon itself was a very fine machine—not so large as the Nassau, but higher, I should conceive, than any of the others used for single ascents. It had lifted seven people from the ground just before I got there, and appeared in every way calculated, to make a good ascent.

The fireworks—the frame of which resembled a very large skeleton drum—were to be hung some thirty or forty feet below it, and fired from the car by a fuse—a most dangerous method, by the way, as the neck of the balloon is but a few feet overhead. I must confess that the preparations gave me some uneasiness: there was too much confusion—too much noise—too many suggesting and interfering all at once; altogether different to the tranquil and collected manner in which Mr. Green had taken us up a week or two before.

At last, however, everything was pronounced ready to start. We took in some "stores" for the trip, as, had it been quite dark, it was the intention of Mr. Gypson to have remained up all night; and with six or eight bags of sand for ballast, gave the command to "let go." The band played "Off she goes!" the View of Venice was lighted up with blue fire: the people huzzed, and the balloon rose with extreme velocity, shooting straight up at once, but turning round as it ascended. The first attempt to light the match of the fireworks failed; but it caught readily at the second, and then they began to shoot out cascades of coloured fires, which had a very beautiful effect, and must have looked exceedingly imposing from the Gardens, as they tinged the air round us.

It is impossible to form the feeblest idea of what the appearance of London is, seen by night, from the elevation we had now attained—as nearly as could be judged from the apparent breadth of the river at the bridges, about four thousand feet. In the obscurity all traces of houses or enclosures are lost sight of. I can compare it to nothing else than floating over a dark blue and boundless sea, spangled with hundreds of thousands of stars. These stars were the lamps. We could see them stretching over the river at the bridges, edging its banks, forming squares and long parallel lines of light in the streets, and solitary sparks—further and further apart until they were altogether lost in the suburbs. The effect was too bewildering—too novel and extraordinary to allow any of us even to speak; we could only gaze on them in wrapt and deep attention.

The fireworks had commenced at Vauxhall, and we saw the blaze of light about the gardens very distinctly, as well as the explosions of the rockets; and a flash of lightning now and then illuminated the entire panorama, but too transiently to catch any of its features. Above us the sky was deeply blue, studded with innumerable stars; in fact, above, below, and around, we appeared sailing through a galaxy of twinkling points of light, incalculable and interminable. The impression made on my mind in these few minutes will never be effaced; neither will the scene by which it was so speedily followed.

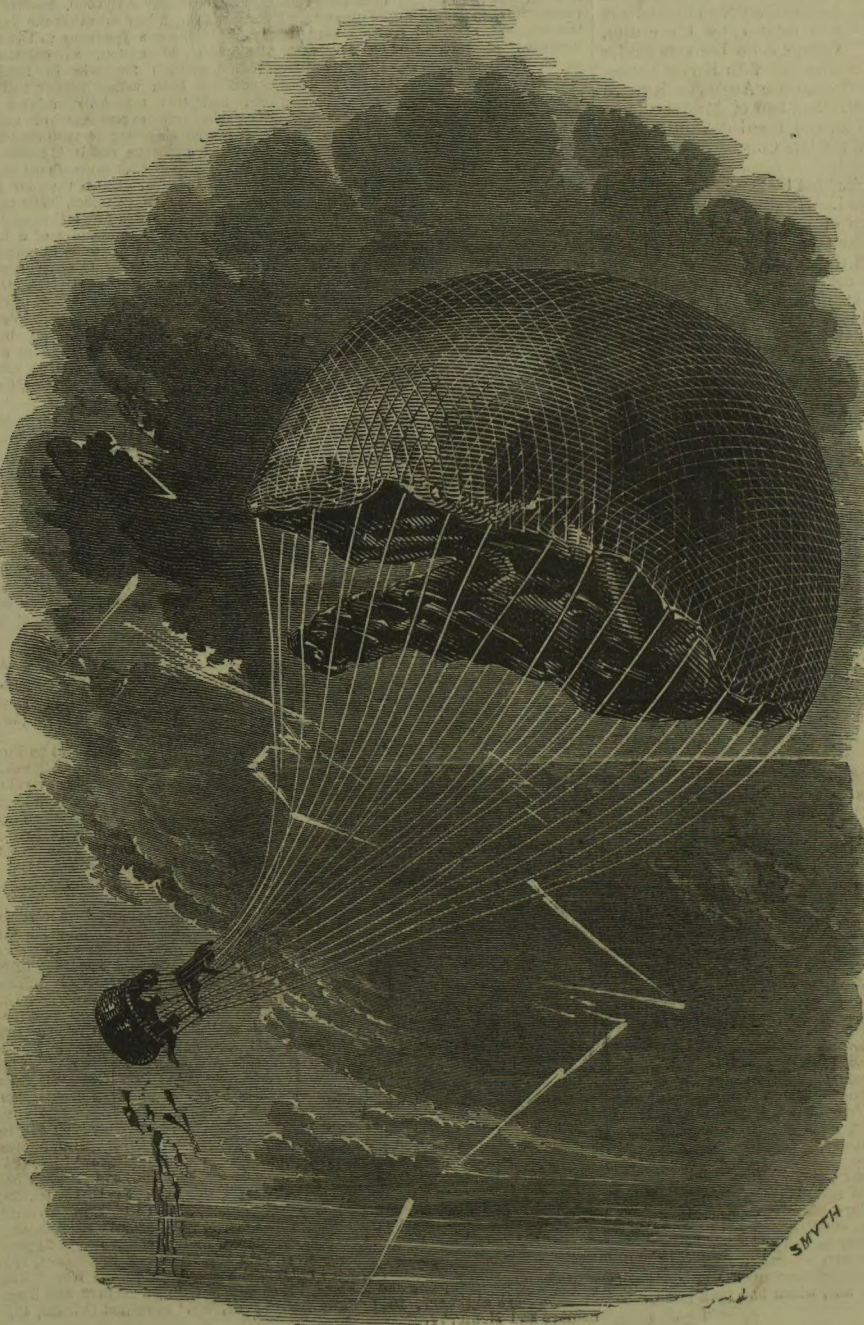
We were still going up, higher and higher, until the gentlemen assured us we had attained the height of 7000 feet—nearly a mile and a quarter perpendicular—when Mr. Coxwell, who had charge of the valve line, and was sitting on the hoop of the netting above us, informed Mr. Gypson that the balloon was

getting very tense, from the extreme rarefaction of the external air at the elevation we had attained. An order was immediately given for him to "ease her," by allowing some of the gas to escape by the top valve. It may be necessary to explain that the top of a balloon is furnished with what is termed a "butterfly valve"—a circular double-flap

trap, opening downwards by a cord which passes through the interior of the balloon, and closing again with a spring when sufficient gas has escaped, which it readily does by reason of its buoyancy. Mr. Coxwell pulled this line, and immediately afterwards we heard a noise, similar to, but not so loud as, the escape of spare steam in a locomotive; and the lower part of the balloon collapsed rapidly, and appeared to fly up into the upper portion. Mr. Gypson cried out immediately, "Good heavens! what has gone?"—to which Mr. Coxwell answered "The valve is gone! we are all dead men!" or words to that effect; and that same instant the balloon began to fall with appalling velocity; the immense mass of loose silk, surging and rustling frightfully over our heads, as it flapped to and fro, like the sail of a ship when tacking, between the network and cords by which our car was slung, retreating up away from us more and more into the head of the balloon.

Two of our party directly gave way to exclamations of extreme terror, in the midst of which the suggestion was made to throw everything over that might ease the balloon. I had two sand bags in my lap which were cast away directly, and Mr. Coxwell lowered himself from the hoop into the car, when we all began to hunt about amongst our feet for whatever we could find. There were several bags of ballast, and some bottles of wine or brandy, and these were instantaneously thrown away; but no effect was perceptible. The wind still appeared to be rushing up past us at a fearful rate; and to add to the horror of these few moments, we came amidst the expiring discharge of the fireworks, which floated on the air; so that little bits of exploded cases and touch-paper, still incandescent, attached themselves to the cordage of the balloon, and were blown into sparks. The lightning, which so shortly merged into the storm of Tuesday night, was playing about us uninterruptedly—it had done so during our ascent—and the whole machine soon began to oscillate frightfully. I afterwards gave a rude sketch of our position at this time to one of the gentlemen connected with the artistic department of this paper, and he has reproduced it in a graphic and faithful manner in the accompanying engraving. I presume we must have been at this period upwards of a mile from the earth; but the only way I had of judging, as before stated, was by comparing the boundaries of familiar localities with what I had before seen when up with Mr. Green.

"What were your feelings at this moment?" is a question that I was asked scores of times on Wednesday, by friends who called to hear about the accident; and my readers also may wish to know. After the first start, then, when the valve gave way, I felt collected and tranquil to a degree almost preternatural; but every impression, of the most trivial kind, appeared to be made with tenfold intensity. I have still the appearance of the lights on the earth before my eyes, almost as vividly as when I was looking at them—as though their forms had been so forcibly impressed on the retina that they were retained there. I could see the firework



PERILOUS BALLOON DESCENT ON TUESDAY EVENING.

ENTS, &c., &c.—Admission, 1s.; Schools, Half-price.



SMYTH

ROSATI.

CARLOTTI GRISI.

CERITO.

THE GRAND "PÂS-DRES ELEMENS," AT HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

have received. (Loud cheers.) I never yet appealed to the courage of a British soldier that he did not readily respond to my call, and support me in the most trying emergencies. (Cheers.) Gentlemen, I hope that war may be far distant, for, believe me, war, though a glorious, is a horrid profession. (Cheers.)

As allusion has been made to my future services, I will only say, I shall be most happy if they be not required; but if they be, my only apprehension is lest I should fail to fulfil the expectations which my kind friends may have formed, or secure to the same extent those great results which in some degree I have already contributed to attain. (Cheers.) My first martial ardour was created in the Whittlesea troop of Yeomanry Cavalry, which I have this day inspected, (cheers); and I have had great gratification in observing that they are even superior to what they were in those days. (Cheers.) To you, my Lords, who have come from other parts to do me honour, I feel deeply grateful. Thus received and honoured by you, the friends of my youth, many of you my schoolfellows and playmates, all of you so much respected and revered by me, I return to you the heartfelt thanks of an honoured, but humble and most grateful townsman, Henry Smith. (Loud cheers.)

The healths of "the Duke of Bedford," "the Earl Fitzwilliam," and "the Lord-Lieutenant of the County," were then drunk. The latter toast was acknowledged by the Earl of Hardwicke, who proposed, in a complimentary speech, "The health of Lady Smith," which was drunk with great applause.

Sir H. Smith thanked the company for the kindness they had shown to one he loved so dearly, and who had followed him with the greatest devotion over many fields of battle, and in every quarter of the world. They had met under the most extraordinary, he might say sanguinary circumstances—she at the tender age of fourteen, and he but a youth. Such, however, was the heroism she had displayed on his account, he should have been less than man had he not sought, not only her protection, but her hand. (Cheers.) From that period she

had followed him with a devotion he could not express—not a devotion to him alone, but to the cause in which he was engaged. (Loud cheers.) After several other toasts, the company separated.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

On Saturday, "La Sonnambula" was repeated, by desire, before her Majesty, the King and Queen of the Belgians, and a crowded audience of Royalty, rank, and fashion. As we have so often endeavoured to describe Mlle. Lind's performance in this opera, it needs no fresh comment on our part than that she more than confirms, after repeated hearings, the extraordinary impression of delight her first appearance in any character conveys.

On Tuesday evening, the "Lombardi" was given for the first time this season, with an almost entirely new cast, consisting of Castellani, Gardoni, Coletti, and Bouché. This opera has been got up with even more than usual care; the rehearsals have been going on for a long time past; and the effect is felt in the admirable training and ensemble of both orchestra and chorus. In its performance on Tuesday, there was a spirit and brilliancy in the *crescendos*—a delicacy and neatness in the *diminuendos* and softer passages, which gave the fullest effect to Verdi's massive music. In the fine dramatic choruses and *morceaux d'ensemble* of the first act, and in the charming chorus, "O Signor," of the last, this was especially remarkable. But the pains that have been bestowed on the mounting this opera were observable throughout; and Mr. Balfe deserves great credit for his able conductorship.

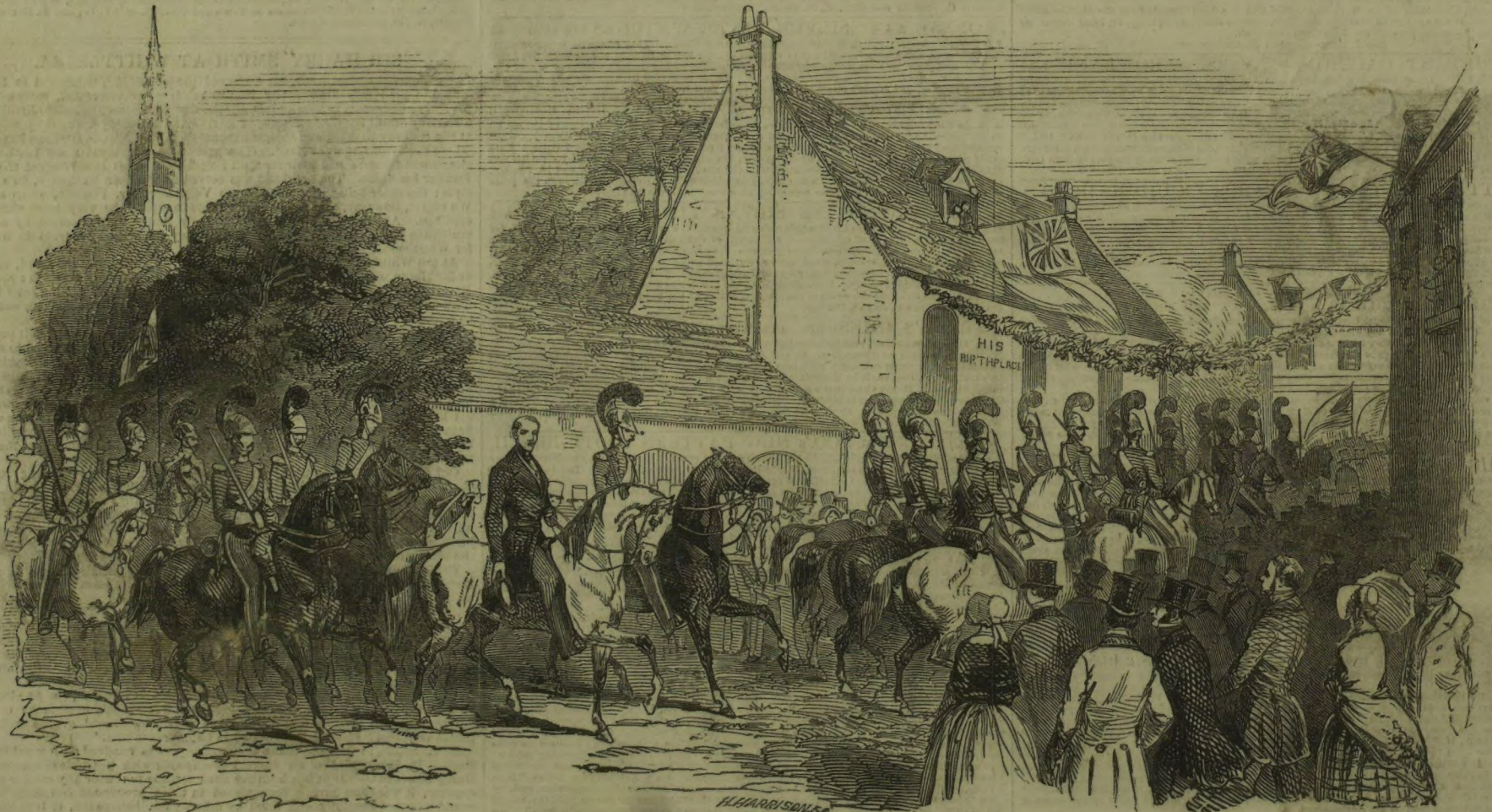
Castellani, who took the part of *Giselda*, sang the music with that sweetness of tone and facility of vocalisation for which she is distinguished; while her splendid low tones told from time to time with great effect. The execution of the more subdued passages was marked by exquisite delicacy and neatness of

execution; and, accomplished musician as she always has been, yet there is now an advance in artistic skill, very perceptible to the ear of an *habitué*. Artists and amateurs will all agree upon the extraordinary difficulties Verdi's music presents to singers accustomed to that of Bellini and Donizetti, and admirably did Castellani surmount them. On the whole, though there may be operas calculated to show off her natural powers to greater advantage, there are none in which she evinces herself so admirable an artist as in this one.

There could be no doubt whatever, beforehand, as to Gardoni's performance in this opera; the character of the music and of the part, so well suited to him, ensured him a triumph, and he obtained one even more brilliant than was anticipated. There are few tenor airs more in favour, and more deservedly so, than "La Mia Letezia Infondere," and this he gave with a sweetness, taste, and a fervour of expression which obtained it an enthusiastic encore. In the charming duet with Castellani, and the splendid trio of the third act, he was admirable. Let us add also that his Eastern costume was one of the best got up and arranged we have seen for a long time, and suited him excellently. Coletti, with his splendid voice, gave immense increase of brilliancy to the concerted pieces throughout the opera. It is in the first act that he has much to do, and he did it excellently. Bouché's performance of a very subordinate character gave that completeness of effect to the opera which always results from filling minor parts with excellent artists. We must not omit an honourable mention of Mlle. Solari and Corelli, the latter of whom seems to have gained in strength and energy since last year.

"Les Elémens" continues to create a fever of enthusiasm amongst the ballet votaries, and Carlotta Grisi, Cerito, and Rosati continue to vie with each other for public applause.

We understand that a new opera by Verdi is in active preparation, called "I Masnadieri," in which Mlle. Lind will appear; and the talented composer is superintending the rehearsals.



ENTRY OF SIR HARRY SMITH INTO WHITTLESEA.